

# LOS ANGELES GRAPHIC

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## TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

A. D. PORTER, Editor and Publisher.

### COMPTROLLER ON "SOUL IN THE DOLLAR"

AT the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association held in Kansas City John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, addressed the national bank section of the association. His topic was "The Soul in the Dollar," and a most illuminating talk he gave. If Mr. Williams' paper is a reflection of the standard set for all addresses, a super-attractive program was the good fortune of the bankers in attendance.

The comptroller reminded his hearers of the time when bankers were money changers and usurers, whose kind won its gains by preying on the necessities of kings and nobles and common people alike. That was when the jungle law ruled; but in these modern days the banking fraternity has learned that the dollar has a soul and that even great accumulations and gatherings of dollars may have souls.

In this connection the speaker defined the word soul as the inspiration of a real and high purpose. Even a corporation, which John Randolph of Roanoke once defined as a thing without a body to be kicked or a soul to be damned, has so improved under the drubbings administered that along with our dollars the bedeviled corporations have developed and are developing souls. And the bankers, according to Mr. Williams, are learning that justice and mercy are sound business principles and make the one sure foundation for enduring and real business success.

It is pleasant for the borrowing layman to be reassured by so profound an expert as the comptroller of the currency of this ethical advance, and, perhaps, we may be encouraged to test its truth, but of the material advance in the banking world there is little room for skepticism.

In the last fourteen years, for example, the national banks have more than doubled their resources, until now they have fourteen billions of dollars in 7,600 national banks, as contrasted with six billions in the 4,535 national banks in 1902. In the same period state banks, savings banks and other banking concerns under state supervision have similarly increased their holdings, so that June 30, 1916, the deposits of these state banks and trust companies were reported at fifteen billions, 350 million dollars, as against six billions in 1902, an increase of 149 per cent. But since the passage of the federal reserve act the deposits of the national banks have been growing decidedly faster, according to Mr. Williams, than the deposits of the state banks and trust companies of the country. The big thought is that whereas, in 1902, this country, which we supposed had already reached a pinnacle among nations, has, since that year, doubled the volume of its business in virtually all the great cities of the land.

In a dozen instances Mr. Williams cites statistics that reveal the enormous expansion in trade—production and output. It is a prodigious showing. We forbear to quote statistics except to state that the value of manufactured products has increased in the last fifteen years from 11,406 million dollars in 1899 to 24,246 millions in 1914, or 112 per cent. The annual revenues of the United States government at this time are 1,000 million dollars, and the total incomes of the people of the United States in the last twelve months are estimated to have been not far from thirty-five billion dollars, while the people's savings, over and above their cost of living, was between six and seven billion dollars. Today the nation holds a mortgage on the world's physical assets; for the first time in our history we are a distinctly creditor nation. But, says Mr. Williams, "The world holds a mortgage on our soul, on our good will and broad nobility of purpose."

What does the future hold? Seeing how we have

grown in fourteen years, imagination is baffled by the possibilities for the coming fourteen years, figuring from the present basis. The law of gravitation applies in finance as in the physical world. Huge accumulations of values naturally draw to themselves the lesser masses. The thought to grasp is that the only real wealth, after all, the common wealth, that wealth, to be used for the common weal. Much more of mingled statistics and philosophy are contained in Mr. Williams' informing and deductive talk, which is so replete with sound observations and lofty thoughts that it is hard to break away from them.

In closing, the comptroller suggested that the great American soul go in company with the great American dollar, and he asked the bankers to see to it that the spirit of civilization and man thought, and purpose, shall banish the law of the jungle and the mere animals, so that we may win for our republic a place never before held by any country. Says he, "We have the people with the souls in them. We have the dollars beyond our most exaggerated hopes. If we put the soul of the people in the use and application of the dollars, the loftiest and noblest conceptions of the centuries will be fulfilled by us."

### ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL MYSTERY

OF ALL the mystifying changes of political front that President Wilson has undergone in the last three years none has been more surprising to those close to his administration than his recent altered attitude toward the correspondents at Washington. After nearly three years of studied indifference to the group



"You're a Sure Winner, Woodrow. God Bless You!"  
—N. Y. Evening Sun.

of press representatives whose business it is to chronicle the events at the nation's capital, men whose position has entitled them to the respect and confidence of presidents and public men from time immemorial, the President, as we are told, has recently experienced a remarkable change of heart in their favor and is now desirous of "taking them to his bosom" again.

Events of the last few weeks have undoubtedly prompted the president to alter his course of extreme aloofness with respect to the "Fourth Estate," and of the change that has suddenly come over him Oswald Garrison Villard, writing in the North American Review, speaks with considerable understanding. "The mystery of the change in Mr. Wilson," says Mr. Villard, "is intensified by his treatment of the Washington newspaper men. The first day upon which he greeted them as a body they were to be his bosom friends. Did they not have unequalled opportunities for telling him how their home constituencies—by whose will he was to be ruled—were thinking? Would they not be his wireless antennae recording for him the throbbings of the political ether?"

"Unfortunately these unofficial ambassadors of the plain people had a habit of asking searching questions—there are some pestiferous Republicans among them—which were not welcome to the man who, obviously ill at ease, stood by his desk, flanked by a stenographer

and two secretaries, to parry those questions as best he might. Soon there were subjects about which the correspondents were forbidden to ask any questions—for state reasons. Next, the conferences became irregular, and finally they ceased altogether in July, 1915. The last one was held on the day of the acceptance of Mr. Bryan's resignation, when a group of puzzled correspondents endeavored in vain to ascertain whether it was a cabinet resignation which was holding up the then pending note to Germany.

"It is now reported that in deference to political exigencies and to the urging of Vance McCormick these conferences are to be resumed. Nothing can make them a success, for the element of mutual trust and cordial friendship is lacking. Who shall explain the mystery of this change in attitude as contrasted with that which existed in Trenton? To the correspondents who then worked with him, writes one of them—David Lawrence, in the Independent—Gov. Wilson 'was friendly and intimate. He joked and told stories. He was not cold and detached. He was warm hearted, alert—a common man, breathing common aspirations.' The pity of it is that it is the President who loses. He was right in 1913; the Washington correspondents can be of enormous usefulness to the man in high office if only they are rightly handled and confidence is placed in them by one who does not think himself too vastly superior to them to profit by their aid. There is much in the old fable of the lion and the mouse."

### HON. C. W. BELL'S VIEW

THERE can be no doubt that if Hon. Charles W. Bell is returned to congress at the coming election the interests of citrus growers of the ninth district, with regard to the tariff, will be handled by a man who is in thorough sympathy with their cause, and who moreover knows the citrus fruit business from long practical acquaintance with it.

Mr. Bell has lived in the district for thirty-nine years, and has himself been a citrus fruit grower. His speeches on the floor of the house of representatives have demonstrated that he has a wide fund of information bearing on the industry, and that he knows how to use it in debate. Seldom if ever has a more convincing argument in support of adequate protection for the products of this district been made than Mr. Bell voiced in opposition to the Underwood Tariff Bill.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Bell recently, "the Republicans will organize the next house of representatives. I do not think there is much doubt about that. As a Republican, if I am sent back to congress, I will be in a position to work effectively for a restoration of an adequate tariff on all the products, citrus and otherwise, in this district. It is vital to the local industries that such tariff protection be secured. Whatever his intention in the matter might be, my opponent, being a democrat, a member of the democratic caucus, and therefore bound to act with the democrats, can not serve the district effectively in this respect."

### SUBTLETIES OF THE UNCONSCIOUS FLIRT

CONSTANCE COLLIER, the accomplished actress, is quoted as saying that every woman should know how to flirt. Bless her heart, all women do. From the age of six to ninety-six—which, we believe, was Ninon L'Enclos' still flirtatious age—the average woman knows the way by intuition and practices it more or less openly. If not on her own husband, then on that of her dearest friend. It is a delightful attribute, within bounds.

Of course, the knowledge that one's own wife is inclined that way is a wrench to one's amour propre, but the wise man will not attempt to break her of the habit. After all, in the main, it is a harmless practice. A woman who can flirt and refrains is an anomaly. She may repudiate the insinuation with asperity, but there are flirts and flirts. It is not always surreptitious ogling with a stranger, a soft squeeze of the hand at a parting call, a sigh, an unutterable look that denotes the flirt. O, no. That were too palpable, too crude. It is when you are told how greatly your friendship is valued, how much your calls are treasured, how carefully your opinions are weighed, how highly your tastes are regarded that the cultured, intelligent wom-



an indulges her penchant without realizing that she is flirting. It is this unconscious reflex that is all the more fascinating.

She may be plain-looking, what of it? If she have brains, a melodious voice—that most cherished possession in a woman—and a charming disposition, what a joy to be the object of her innocent witcheries. We agree with Miss Collier—she knows she agrees with us—that beauty has little to do with a successful flirtation. The woman whose husband is kept guessing, who finds intellectual companionship in all kinds of clever men, who is a good fellow, a comrade, a flirt—such an one is always a welcome guest, a friend worth cultivating. Flirting is merely having an interest in one's fellow creatures. It helps to keep one human.

Lord Chesterfield, that model of deportment, in one of his many letters, writes: "I assisted at the birth of that most significant word 'flirtation,' which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world." There, you see, she had him on the string.

#### AMERICAN BANKERS AND PREPAREDNESS

MILITARY, industrial and economic preparedness, foreign trade opportunities, thrift, big business, the federal reserve act, farm loans—these were among the many issues discussed by the country's financial leaders who gathered in convention at Kansas City last week under the call of the American Bankers' Association. In many respects it was the most remarkable assemblage of money kings ever gathered in one spot; and as might be supposed from the influence such a group would wield in the nation's affairs, the convention was the focus of countless eyes. All shades of political and commercial opinion were represented, and the discussion of the big issues which are now absorbing the country's interest was unrestricted. The consensus of opinion in the convention was that if America is to hold her own in the great instruction and commercial struggle which will follow the close of the European war, "America must prepare."

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, of New York, one of the world's great financial institutions, called attention sharply to the issue of preparedness and told what course must be followed if America expects to go forward as a united people.

"I believe the greatest need of the day," said Mr. Vanderlip, "is the need of universal military, industrial and economic preparedness. That does not mean ships and armament alone. We have taken a tardy but substantial step toward remedying the neglect of recent years. That neglect might prove the foundation of a terrible national catastrophe, but at least we have now awakened to action so far as congressional appropriations go.

#### As To Universal Training

"Modern warfare is largely a matter of machinery, but more than ever before in history it is a matter of human organization. I believe that the surest insurance of peace this country can have is the universal training of its men for military service. I once thought you could count universal military service as an economic waste. I feel confident, in the light of the events of the last two years, that it is not only a military necessity of superlative importance, but that our national life would draw a unity, our democracy would receive a reinvigoration and our youth would receive a physical training and comprehension of the value of obedience and a patriotic devotion to the welfare of the nation, which could be obtained in no other way.

"Misunderstandings between nations are not the only misunderstandings that threaten society and impede progress. I believe that one of the most portentous signs of the times is the evidence of such misunderstandings within our own nation. The very foundation of the social structure may be shaken by class antagonisms and those antagonisms may be inspired by mistaken views of class interests. I believe that such antagonisms could be largely dissipated by a clearer understanding of the economic and social factors involved, and that the highest duty rests upon us to understand those factors ourselves, and with all the influence that we have to spread that understanding through a wider field.

#### Class Conflict False

"The fallacious idea that there is an inevitable conflict of class interests is urged by thousands of persons. Most of them are uninformed, prejudiced, fanatical, but dangerously effective in their agitation. The propaganda goes on around us with tremendous force and is not receiving from men like us the attention which its mischievous influences demand that we give it. It is my belief that war itself is scarcely more dangerous to a nation or more deadly to industrial progress than are some of the influences at work within our own boundaries.

"We face the fact that a large proportion of our people do not understand that the community as a whole is interested in the increase of production. There is, on the contrary, a prevailing idea that the wage earning class is interested in restricting production. They hold to that view because they believe that the employer is a natural enemy, or more often, that there is not enough work to go around to all laboring men, and, therefore, that it should be made to go as far and last as long as possible, either by shorter hours or less efficient days. It is easy enough to see how such a fallacy has been bred by the alternating periods of activity and depression in the past.

#### With the Wage Earner

"It is the duty of every one of us to do what we can to induce wage earners to examine their relations to the industrial system as a whole and to be loyal to the industrial system as a whole, rather than to any narrow and mistaken opinion of class interest. The whole idea of separate class interests is an illusion and, if cherished, fatal to the welfare of all classes. You cannot make food, coal, clothing, housing, transportation, or even automobiles, dear, with benefit to any class, and least of all to the wage-earning class. I would appeal, however, with

equal energy to the sense of loyalty and responsibility of the employer. By virtue of his position he has a larger outlook than the wage earner at the bench, a more intimate contact with affairs, and his responsibility is correspondingly greater."

Broad thinking and conservative methods are the means by which the United States can hope to dominate the financial world after the European war, declared George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, the largest banking institution in point of transactions in the country.

"The United States has passed from the state of a borrower nation to be a great creditor nation," he said. "To hold that position American banking and business men must be conservative and talk, think and act in world terms."

#### Not a Permanent Prosperity

Mr. Reynolds said the present prosperity is temporary, but if the situation is dealt with correctly this country will be able to hold its place as the financial head of the nations.

"It is temporary," he said, "because we are doing millions of dollars of business in munitions. Peace will practically end that industry. Those plants are paying higher than normal wages because of the profitable contracts the factories hold. Those factories will enter other fields at the end of the war and the men they are now employing will have to look for jobs in the industries that will be the outgrowth of peace."

Mr. Reynolds sees a double effect in the cessation of the manufacture of munitions. It will reduce the volume of business of the peaceful manufactories and will cause flooded labor conditions that will result in reduced wages.

"We will have to have a revision of the tariff schedules," Mr. Reynolds declared. "Tariff and labor are two things I find it hard to disassociate."

#### Gold to Europe

"When peace comes to Europe the United States will be called on to send one billion dollars in gold to foreign powers, so they may maintain their credit."

"The United States has in its possession almost as much gold as all the foreign powers, the amount now being 2½ billion dollars. When we send back some of that we will be in the position of a lending nation."

Paul M. Warburg, vice-governor of the federal reserve board, told the convention that the federal reserve act in its present form "is not a finality." The act at first required member banks to carry part of their reserve in their vaults. As recently amended, they may carry all their reserve in the reserve banks if they wish.

#### Change in the Law

"This is where the federal reserve act stopped half way," said Mr. Warburg. "It did not say to the member banks, 'Maintain with the federal reserve banks a minimum balance sufficient for the general safety of the country and whatever cash you keep in excess of that in your own vaults—be that gold, silver or federal reserve notes—is your own concern. But bear in mind that the larger the gold fund produced by the combined contributions from the vaults of the member banks, the stronger will be the protection for the member banks and the entire country.'"

"The law created instead the anomaly of requiring member banks to lock up in their own vaults hundreds of millions of dollars, thus preventing them by legal enactment—even if they wanted to—from giving additional strength to their own protective system."

This condition, Mr. Warburg said, had been cured, to some extent, by the recent amendment, but, he added, "in dealing with the problem of adequate reserves, we must consider solely the question of whether our federal reserve banks are sufficiently strong for the protection of the country or whether they are stronger than necessary. Whenever the latter question can be answered in the affirmative, then we shall have to consider the advisability of reducing member banks' balances or reserve requirements."

Mr. Warburg appealed to the bankers to increase their balances with the reserve banks and let go the gold in their vaults. He said congress had blundered in not sanctioning the amendment to the reserve act which would permit the issue of reserve notes as a substitute for gold. He gave concrete illustrations of the plan to concentrate the gold and how it could be got by foreign nations.

"The attack," he said, "will in any case be made upon the federal reserve banks. We are faced with the question: Shall we be strong enough to share our plenty, for the coming period of stress, with the nations and be the world's banker, or shall we be unprepared, so that when these demands come we must stop them at once by raising our discount rate to a degree that will keep our money at home? Keep all the gold in your vaults, gentlemen, where it is useless for yourselves and deprived of the additional force that it may gain in the hands of the federal reserve banks; keep every cash-till in hotels, railroad stations, dry goods stores and what not filled with gold certificates and you will rob the country of its legitimate opportunities of growth, of helping itself and of helping the world."

Big business and the failure of the American people to understand it, was discussed by George E. Allen, director of educational work of the American Institute of Banking in New York.

"People don't understand big business," Mr. Allen said. "Few realize the Steel Corporation is nothing more than a lot of blacksmith shops, some of them larger probably than the village shop, but they perform the same functions and go a little farther into the steel business."

#### Big Business Multiplied Units

"Big business is only a multiplication of units. Corporations and institutions develop and grow like railroads. We Americans have to hate these things because we don't distinguish between sin and size."

"Big corporations have a higher standard of ethics than the corner grocery store or a peanut stand. In all the accusations that have been hurled at a certain big oil corporation there has never been one that said it sold inferior goods to an unsuspecting customer."

"It is the duty of business men and bankers to educate the public opinion not to mistrust or hate business because it is big."

How the salaried man may "parcel his salary" so as to obtain the best results, was told by M. W. Harrison, secretary of the savings section of the A. B. A. Thrift, he declared, does not mean miserliness, but the best living without waste. A sensible distribution of a salary, he said, is as follows: Savings 20 per cent; rent 20 per cent; household expenses 35 per cent; clothes 10 per cent; private expenses and pleasures 15 per cent.

"Such a habit of thrift, generally practiced not only would eliminate much of the tremendous drain of charities, but largely would stop crime and other social conditions which are a menace to government," he said.

#### Thrift Creates Independence

"All social unrest is the result of lack of independence and the only way to create independence is to practice thrift."

"Few persons realize what thrift really means. They consider it miserliness. On the contrary it is generosity, for it means cash and pay-as-you go plans and true economy."

"Thrift contemplates that the family may eat porter-house steaks, which furnish really cheap meat, if treated properly, and if half of the steak is not thrown away before its full worth may be realized in hash or soups."

"Thrift really calls for buying the best and using it all up."

#### PREPARING FOR A WINTER'S CAMPAIGN

WHAT ghoul's war between nations makes of men. Here are the Germans, normally kind, inoffensive chaps—the non-militarists—gloating over the fact that the British and French losses in the battle of the Somme have reached about 500,000 men. And for what purpose? To drive the invaders back to the Rhine; to force them to evacuate alien territory which they occupied by ruthlessly overrunning Belgium in defiance of treaty rights. Yet the German authorities stick to the farce that they are fighting in defense of the Fatherland!

That the allied drive is a costly undertaking is not to be doubted. The British portion of the half million killed is placed at 350,000. This may explain the need for the enrollment of all men of military age who have, thus far, escaped service. Acting constantly on the assumption that the Germans will be able to maintain the full strength of their divisions in the field, the British find it equally incumbent to do likewise with their fighting strength. It is estimated there are still from three to four millions of British eligible for service who have from various causes been allowed to continue in civil occupations, owing to regulations and edicts put forth in disregard of the spirit of the law and of the expressed will of the people.

It is stated that more than 1,500,000 men of military age have received badges, entitling them to exemption, who cannot be reached. Many are in government departments or in the various industries. The war office must raise fresh divisions and obtain the drafts necessary for the existing divisions for sufficient time ahead. The obstructive regulations which furnish so many exemptions make the task so much harder for the war department.

Australia's house of representatives has adopted conscription, in which the upper chamber is sure to concur, and when the measure goes to a referendum it is believed the people will ratify the act. This evidences the loyalty of the antipodeans. Canada has never wavered in her support of the mother country; the Dominion has sent the flower of the provinces to the front and the tale is yet to run.

Lord Derby, British undersecretary of war, is confident of the outcome, but does not agree with those who predict the end of the war in six months. He is certain it is an all winter's job and he assures an interviewer that "Mr. Boche" will not be allowed to go into winter quarters. He says: "We are fighting the best organized nation in the world and it would be a reflection on our own troops not to admit that the Germans are showing extraordinary bravery. Two years ago they had a chance to win. They still are exceedingly strong in engines of destruction, but we, at least, are even in that respect now and I cannot help feeling that our men, individually, are better. Soon, we hope to have a distinct margin of superiority."

Dropping into sporting parlance, Lord Derby remarked: "I wish I could pick one of my horses as a winner with the same certainty that I have picked the entente allies to win." There's your true optimist. It is a typically British viewpoint. They will win because of their great faith in themselves. And they usually back up all their statements, to do them justice.

#### GRAPHITES

Secretary of War Baker makes a confession. He says that as a civilian he believed a standing army was a menace to free institutions, and that the professional soldier desired war. He has learned better. The army is a peace-loving body, singularly devoted to duty and loyal to a degree. Good for the civilian, turned officer. The tribute is well deserved.

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Norway and Sweden are said to have entered into a secret pact never to war against each other, at least, not by taking sides in the European combat. Considering the many points of differences the two Scandinavian countries have had in the past, this conclusion indicates the presence of more solid sense than was suspected in the neighborhood of Christiania and Stockholm.

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Two postmasters have earned the five dollars premium promised by the war department for regular army recruiting, but the plan to fill the enlarged regular army is proceeding slowly. Ten dollars for two rookies is a trifle expensive for Uncle Sam, but even at the price the returns are small. A better way will have to be found if the authorized enlarged army is to be more than a paper affair.



# Del Mar's Beautiful and Ambitious Dream

By Pearl Rall

WHY can we not be less artificial and get closer to dear old Mother Nature more often? Why do we not cultivate simplicity rather than the idiotic complicity with which we have hedged about our lives in the present criminally hurried world when we might profit by our brains and live in beauty and leisure? These questions have assailed me so often, and always having been an ardent lover of the Greek traditions of culture and open-air life I was more than ordinarily interested in the Nature Theater dedication at Del Mar last Saturday evening. It is in accord with a nationwide impulse that is just now moving the people from east to west as one individual. I confess my curiosity, which led me to be "among those present," was happily rewarded. It was far above my expectations as an artistic event.

Not having seen the open-air theater at Carmel-by-the-Sea I cannot make comparison; but I am of the opinion that in its way Stratford Nature Theater is quite as remarkable as the Greek Theater at Berkeley, and that is saying much for that is a lovely gem that always awakens a deep sense of reverence for beauty and perfection. Not only is the Stratford Theater a marvel of natural beauty, for it nestles shyly in a protecting hollow cut by Nature in an eminence rising boldly from the seashore and is surrounded by castellated sand cliffs carved by wind and weather that at night were truly majestic and full of mystic suggestion, but it has wonderful acoustic properties. Persons sitting in the galleries can hear as well as those in the lower portion of the theater. It has three distinct stages, with cunningly constructed sections of stairs and platforms here and there rising to the upper ridge or top stage along which rode the gallant knight in the play, and on which took place the pyrotechnic battle scenes of the pageant. The lowest stage is a rising strip of ground eminently fitted for pageant effects. The middle stage, which has a natural setting of four groups of gracefully beautiful eucalyptus trees and cedar hedges on either side for wings, has been smoothed with cement for the dancers. The orchestra pit is located in the bed of an improvised brook from the hillside, that disappears for a nonce but to continue its purling song on the other side, and gurgles under two artistic woodland bridges that connect the audience with the stage and the players. Rude benches

when seen in the soft radiance of electricity. The view oceanward is glorious, with the gabled roof on the Inn rising picturesquely from the trees and shrubbery near at hand, and there is a sense of beauty and quiet and haven from any storm—Nature was at her prettiest and smiled warmly although she had threatened prior to the performance and undoubtedly kept many away who otherwise would have participated.

I would I could picture to you the witchery of the scene, electrically lighted, (I did not see that "crescent moon" which one San Diego correspondent reported, but then I chose to stop at Stratford Inn and not with the poets and "press party" at the palatial Canfield home), as fairies, gnomes and all sorts of woodland folk danced into view and out again, among the clumps of bushes on the hillside, and watched the tearful progress of mankind upward toward spirituality and sensibility through suffering and sacrifice as told in song and story of the ages. This in brief was the play. It was not a drama, not a pure pageant, not a grand opera; it had a little of all of these in it and was admirably suited to the settings. To criticize the performance and the play according to the usual standards of the theater were to dissect a butterfly to appreciate its delicate beauty and motion. The selections from grand opera, (Pagliacci, Tannhauser and Cavellera Rusticana), sung by Menotti Frascona, Edna Darch, Madame Thorner, Mrs. Loleta L. Rowan and Madame Constance Balfour, and the chorus of monks and nuns under the leadership of Willibald Lehman of San Diego, lent a dignity to the performance and a professional air that the artistic dancing of Miss Margaret Loomis, Mrs. Edward G. Kuster and Miss Lochita Monzon heightened measurably. Miss Florence Brown, as the Spirit of the Water Lilies who acquires a soul through suffering just as mortals do, Max Pollock who was an engaging Pan and Lawrence Tibbet as the Crusader carried the main speaking parts well. I certainly did sympathize with Pan in his abbreviated fur coat for it was a little chilly for such inadequate clothing and I am told the Crusader could hardly speak after his long sleep while the pageant was passing. But these things are all a part of the game. There were several brilliantly beautiful and elegant costume parts also, notably by Mrs. William Augustus Freeman, whose brunette beauty was emphasized by the barbaric splendor of an oriental princess' jewels and robes; by Mrs. John Phelps, who wore a gorgeous and most becoming red robe and the brave attire of Joan of Arc; by Mrs. Charles Sumner Kent, who was radiant in white and with glistening wings; by Miss Helene Richards, who, clothed in a stunning robe of black heralded the opening of the play and its portent; by Warren Mellais as the man of charity and others who added kaleidoscopic color to the pageant.

And there were all the little folk in dainty frocks of the woodland conception to give motion and the freshness of youth to the picture, the center of attraction being a tiny girl, Beatrice Landenberger, who was an adorable kewpie in pink tights and danced quite as well and better than most of her elders.

To Mrs. Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith is due the honor for the success of the production which, under her able direction, was a fairy dream made real. She was assisted by Frances Jordan Wallis, whose work in the city pageants for several years is well known, Ewing Tribby, a young aspirant to directorship, and Mrs. Blanche Hardy Morgan, who I am told was the first to test the acoustic qualities of the site before it was materialized into a theater.

It was quite by accident that I learned from others that Mrs. Kate Bury of Fort Worth, Texas, was the original "agitator" who brought the dream to pass. As our hostess, for there was a remarkable gathering of sixteen or twenty press representatives from Los Angeles and San Diego, I thought her quite the cleverest, wittiest and most charming of women socially. But I was more deeply interested in her when I discovered that she had conceived the idea of an open-air theater in Del Mar after having been in California but five months. Her residence in Del Mar has been for only three months, but the wonderful beauty of the place has inspired her with a great faith in its future as an art center. Dorothy Schindler, who has a little open-air theater in San Diego, was called into consultation and together with Mrs. Blanche Hardy Morgan the practical desirability of the spot chosen, aside from its artistic appeal, was discussed, with the result that Mrs. Bury came to Los Angeles and enlisted the talent of Mrs. Goldsmith and her corps of artists.

"You see my husband is an Englishman and was

hard hit by the two wars and so we came to California for a season until things cleared a bit. In Fort Worth I was a member of the Carnegie Club, an amateur dramatic organization that gives occasional performances for charity. In this I was the "leading woman," hence my interest in things dramatic. I was struck at once with the possibilities of this place. Just climb that hill back of the theater to Inspiration point and you will understand my enthusiasm without further explanation. To the east for miles below you stretches the most lovely valley and beyond, the mountains, purple and gray. On the other side slashed and gashed is the immediate shoreline and Pencil Sketch by M. Hels, San Diego.

away in the distance on either hand promontories jutting into the sea like arms about this pretty place. I love it! I do hope this experiment succeeds for I believe there is a great future for Del Mar. It should be an art colony."

And I quite agree with Mrs. Bury. Nature is not often so kind to a spot. I hope this will not be our last pilgrimage to Stratford Theater on a like errand.

## "RUINED"

A Farce in One Act

Scene: Telegraph Office at Del Mar, Cal.

Time 11:15 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 30.

Dramatis Personae

Musical Critic of the Examiner.....  
.....Mrs. Florence Bozard Lawrence  
Musical Critic The Times.....Edwin Schallert  
Dramatic Critic The Tribune.....Maitland Davies  
A Telegraph Operator .....By Himself  
and  
Dramatic Critic of The Times .....  
.....HENRY CHRISTEEN WARNACK

Mrs. Lawrence is busy explaining illegible copy to operator who steadily pounds telegraph key. Schallert stands in a corner of the room asleep while Warnack paces floor nervously, watch in one hand, roll of copy in the other.

Enter Davies, copy in hand, pantingly.

WARNACK: Look here Mait there's not a chance of your getting that copy through. I engaged this wire three days ago and I've been waiting for it for more than forty minutes now. You'll have to wait till he's finished sending mine, if (glaring at Mrs. Lawrence) he ever gets started.

MRS. LAWRENCE: (Briskly) Well I'm doing the best I can. It is not my fault if this man can't read my writing. Anyway I was here first.

DAVIES: Cheer up children. Who won the ball game.

WARNACK: Damn the ball game. (Waving copy) This is a poem not a sport notice. (Lights cigar and begins to pace floor again. Stops pacing, hands copy to Davies). Honest it's a beautiful story Mait;—much more beautiful than the pageant. Read it.

Davies reads, Schallert snores. Warnack smokes and walks.



—Portrait by Witzel

Mrs. Kate Bury

of boards and fine, strong young eucalyptus trunks are comfortable and in perfect accord with the remainder, and a fence of the same pungent wood in natural dress about which wild grape vines have been planted suggest lovely possibilities for the future. The stage entrance is through a thicket of close-setting cedar, plain green-painted structures serving as dressing rooms. In broad daylight the place exercised an equal spell, with its sharp contrasts of color and mood, as it did



MRS. LAWRENCE: There, that's all. (Sweetly) You may have the wire NOW Mr. Warnack.

Warnack snatches copy from Davies and gives it to operator with cigar—furnished by Press Agent H. Hammond Beall—and urges him to rush it through.

Operator calls The Times and begins sending: "Solomon wrote his Book of Songs because he loved his violin—"

Instrument stops clicking,—shut off from Los Angeles.

WARNACK: Well, well, what's the matter?

OPERATOR: Nothing—yet.

Instrument resumes clicking. Message from Telegraph Editor of The Times:

"Solomon never had a violin and we don't want your story."

Pandemonium reigns.

Schallert awakens and asks for a repeat, Warnack drops cigar and Mrs. Lawrence and Davies retire to obscure corner of room, their shoulders heaving with something that is not anger.

WARNACK: ————!!!! What does he know about Solomon? Get the telephone Schallert. It's almost press time now.

Schallert telephones and asks for particulars. Before he can get them Warnack seizes receiver and demands Harry Andrus, Harry Carr, Trueblood, Harry Chandler and Grace Kingsley immediately. (Davies slips his copy to operator and tells him to begin sending, slipping him large wad of cigarettes—also supplied by Press Agent H. Hammond Beall. Operator begins sending Davies' copy.)

WARNACK: (Over the phone to telegraph editor). Certainly Solomon had a violin. I don't have to depend on the Bible for my information. If you don't believe me look it up in the Talmud, Solomon was not only a violinist but he was a pauper. I suppose you won't believe that. Well look that up in the Talmud and if you don't believe that ask Mrs. Lawrence. She'll tell you. And besides I was sent down here specifically to cover this thing and in twenty minutes it will be my birthday and I can't eat breakfast with my wife.

(Listens quietly for a moment then) Well why in—didn't you say Alma Whittaker had covered it? My time is ——— (banging on receiver arm) don't cut us off, don't cut us off, I want to tell him what I think of him. (Another wait and then gets connection again). What? Send it in? Well it's too damn late now. Davies has the wire and he'll never get through.

Which explains why there was no H. C. W. review of "The Coming of Love" in last Sunday's Times.

#### JUST A FEW REMARKS ON MARRIAGE

By El Holgazan

IT SEEMS eminently fitting that a man who has reached the mature age of thirty, unattached, should set down a few of his opinions on that great and—sometimes—popular estate of mankind, matrimony. It may be that a few of his conclusions will be of interest to many: if they be expressed with becoming gravity and apparent authority other uncomfortable men will pay polite attention and however they be put forth the great army of Benedicts will derive therefrom vast amusement.

No longer is a bachelor a creature with a hungry look and shingle nails for suspender buttons. No longer does he forsake his condition merely to acquire material physical comforts. Together with the remainder of sane humanity he seeks happiness and when he finds a woman whose presence suggests it to him, he marries her, not with a self-satisfied consciousness of doing his duty in acquiring a mother for his children, but that hand in hand, with body and soul married, they may seek that elusive thing together and each find it in the other.

Ideals and opinions upon this subject of matrimony have undergone a marvelous change in my thirty years. Before that—but hearsay testimony is of no value, Let us get down to the ideas of the present generation, which with each of us signifies our own particular span of years.

What was once a sacrament has become a contract. The theologian solemnly declares that man has surrendered his "spiritual interpretation" to his commercial sense. Rather it would seem that he has in his growing conception of his own divinity come to see that the male sex has no corner on that divinity and that the female has through the ages been referred to as the weaker sex because man has kept her so. Therefore, instead of holding devoutly to the sacrament of domestic slavery he has wisely substituted the contract of domestic partnership.

In the youth of man-without-a-tail the male took advantage of a time when the female was engrossed in the duty of seeing the evolution did not stop right there, to reduce her to servitude. It is only within the

last four hundred years—more especially, of course, within the last thirty—that he has grudgingly begun to draft her emancipation proclamation. From being his slave she has become his partner and, where the gray mare is the better horse, even his dictator, which seems eminently proper. Man was, according to his own opinion, the superior being and as such lord of the domestic and beneficent institution of matrimony. Hence, in those cases which are not so isolated as we men enjoy believing, where the woman is the superior, she should "rule the roost."

But it is just this idea of domestic sovereignty, no matter who the ruler, from which the present generation is tending. Because for thousands of years woman, largely through lack of opportunity and somewhat through disinclination, did not develop her mental powers to equal her mate's, it came to be accepted as a truism that she was his mental inferior. Fifty years of liberal education has altered all this and most men of today laugh when this justification of male superiority is mentioned. We reach the conclusion of the group of French students, that there is but little difference between men and women, but like the students, we cheer for that little difference.

Today when a man marries it is not merely for a mistress for his household, a mother for his children and a graceful figure upon which to display to an admiring world proof of his generosity. He forms a joint-partnership with a congenial friend, he chooses a comrade for his brain as well as for his body, and in doing so he does not expect a contract granting him ninety per cent of the firm's dividends of happiness, nor does he expect to assume ninety per cent of the burdens of the partnership.

Not even one of the "Godless marriages" could be considered by self-respecting persons without there entering into it much of that ancient passion which it seems a vulgarity to denominate by that abused word "love." Whether or not this passion be the sole actuating motive in the alliance determines whether the partnership contract is to be carried to its agreed end or sooner terminated.

We young men of today meet the women of our own age in such free and conventionally unhampered society that there is no more blind choosing and "whom God hath joined together" forever-after repenting. Man is doing more of the joiner work himself. He possesses ideals more frequently than ministerial persons credit and where he lacks these he has ideas to substitute for them. He may be a little slower than formerly in exercising the right of choice which custom gives him and then, again, the older age of the average marriage may be because the girls of today are helping a little in the elimination process themselves. If they cannot choose with the freedom of their brothers they at least have the courage to wait until the "right man" comes along. Incidentally, it might be well to remark that you will have a hard time getting a married man to admit that it is not the girls who do the selecting.

Matrimony has always implied certain material obligations and those obligations were never so fully realized as today. The man is the bread-winner, as Nature intended he should be, but if the woman also possesses abilities in the bread-winning line she is no longer by reason thereof barred from marriage. The old cry that the only proper place for a wife is in her own home is being disproved daily. See how many happily married women there are in the same professions as men. If she has ability in a certain line the equal of her husband's the woman is not now because of her sex forbidden to use it. There are other women for her household duties, women especially fitted for them, and her children seldom suffer the neglect anti-suffrage maniacs depict.

But though a woman's taste does usually run to pursuits outside the home, she is not to be esteemed a parasite in the business of matrimony, but rather a partner whose duties lie in the field of the preservation of the faculties which create the family livelihood. It is when she begins to forget this equality of endeavor and constitutes herself as the sole spending power, in her game of society, that bachelors of thirty reflect on the compensation of those cute little two room apartments, with free sox-darning included in the rent price.

"Once upon a time" a man married for beauty, for money or for goodness. But today none of these, not even goodness, nor all of them together, is deemed quite enough. The present day wife is selected as a comrade and both the marrying parties desire congeniality and good-nature more than beauty or goodness or money. Above them all is the ready smile of sympathy, not the smile which can be cajoled forth only when one has something the other desires. Sympathy between two persons, that sympathy which is the outgrowth of a thorough knowledge of each other, is the greatest thing in the world.

If I were a woman with a husband who at his meals

merely grunted in response to my vivacious conversation, instead of excusing the "poor dear" because "he is so worried over business matters" I would invert a generous dish of mashed potatoes over his unappreciative head and give him something worth while to worry about.

But, on the other hand, if I had a wife who so little understood me as to insist upon chattering on unimportant matters when I wished to be alone with my thoughts, rather than make a boor of myself and merely grunt responses in an effort to shut her off, I would use a gag and do the job up right.

It is this desire for sympathetic companionship among married couples that once gave an important man with four eyes and plenty of teeth, much concern over the future of his race. Ten children may be useful if father is disinclined to labor, but one or two are more likely to fit into a limited partnership for happiness. It is an attribute of content that one learns to discriminate between quantity and quality.

Whether or not these remarks have held the reader's attention, they are going to interest me mightily when I am sixty. And, doubtless, I am, in that good day to come, destined to exclaim, "Good Lord, was I ever that much of an ass!"

#### GRAPHITES

That Dobrudja victory is being claimed by both sides. The only certain fact is that a big fight has been in progress with varying fortunes. Berlin and Sofia dispatches are pitted against Petrograd and Bucharest. It is up to the wires to put over the winning story.

\* \* \*

London has another Zeppelin prize as the result of a recent raid. To the layman these spectacular aerial flights from German bases have about as much effect on the ultimate decision as the pinpricking of an elephant to insure its demise.

\* \* \*

Germany's crown prince has been given the order of merit for conducting the carnage at Verdun. The attack has ended in a checkmate. It is said that a large part of the artillery has been transferred to other sectors, where urgently needed. But the crown prince will have to answer to his people later for the useless slaughter he cost the country.

#### Compensation

A butterfly burst from a cocoon gray,  
That swung on a bough, one April day;  
He looked at the world with a laughing eye,  
At the fresh green grass and the turquoise sky;  
Then spread out his wing in the sun to dry,  
And the breezes blew in their subtle way,  
And the breezes blew their caresses.

He poised for a moment with sails all set,  
Evaded with cunning a spider's net,  
Ecstatic with joy and with freedom and spring  
He careened through the trees all a-blossoming  
While the sunlight danced on his gold-bright wing,  
And the breezes brought their caresses yet,  
And the breezes brought caresses.

A-sudden there came from a leafy bower  
A perfume more rare than the rarest flower,  
Assailed his sense with a strange beguile,  
Lured him away down the orchard isle,  
Lured him on with its wondrous wile  
Where the breezes' breath caused a petal shower,  
Where the breezes loosed the petals.

There sat a maidenly butterfly  
Who watched his approach with a timid eye,  
Darted away from this gold-bright wooer,  
Darted away from an ardent pursuer,  
Fanned his desire with exotic allure;  
And the breezes laughed as they fluttered by,  
And the breezes laughed, approving.

He captured the maidenly butterfly  
In the blossoming trees while the sun was high,  
He wedded her there on that April day,  
For a butterfly's life flees fast away,  
And their hours together were madly gay;  
But the breezes shivered, and seemed to sigh,  
But the breezes seemed to sigh.

Came a storm that night, blowing wild and wide;  
From the butterfly's arms tore the butterfly bride.

\* \* \*

But a butterfly's love was not loved in vain;  
A day of joy is worth a year of pain,  
An hour of sun is worth a week of rain,  
Tho' the breezes from out of the west have died,  
Tho' the breezes caress no more.

—GEORGE LAWS CARTLICH.



# By the Way



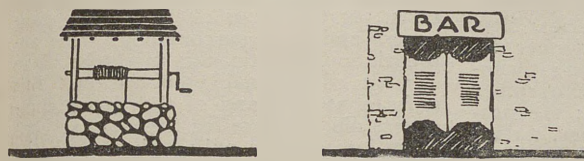
## Japanese "As She Is Translated"

It makes a difference from what viewpoint you see a thing. Which reflection is induced by a unique bit of display ad copy which has come to my desk, from Mr. Littler of the Southern Pacific publicity department. It is from the Japanese Daily News and translated into our language reads as follows: "It has fine view everywhere through all our line East, North and everywhere. It will give pleasantly and cheerfulness for travelers in our line, because all arrangement in the car is fully completed." All of which refers to the superior equipment and courtesy of the Southern Pacific road. And again,

## "SUNDAY EXCURSION "HALF FARE"

"Between every and all point of our line reduced to half fare for Sunday trip.

"Ask for particular to Ticket Office."



## Wanted Something Stronger Than Water

Several amusing things gave a lighter tone to the artistic vision materialized at Del Mar at the opening of the Stratford Theater last Saturday evening. I hear that at that solemn moment when the fainting Crusader was about to be kissed by the pretty fairy, the Spirit of the Water Lilies, which salutation was to change his nature and make him as one with the elfin folk, he raised on his elbow and called in piteous tones for "Water, dear God, water, please or I faint," or words of similar import. To which came an impiously frivolous suggestion in a loud stage "aside" plainly to be traced to Section Five occupied by members of the press party, "Well, the poor boob, can't he ask anything better than water? The state hasn't gone dry yet."



## "Her Soul" Refused To Rise

Not all the performers in the masque had rehearsed evidently, notably the "soul" of the Spirit of the Water Lilies. And although this was a minor part it was one to be reckoned with for a most important and impressive bit of stage "business." This part was assigned to a tremulous white dove and at the death of the fairy her woodland friends gather about her, discover the embodied "soul" and holding it aloft call the attention of the group to it. Then one suggests that it be released, that "it may ascend to heaven to carry its message of love and beauty." But that contrary bird refused to "ascend." Instead it flew in an opposite direction and settled on the stage directly back of the group that was looking upward at its flight, and sat there looking interestedly on while a titter that was irresistible to the most serious-minded ran through the audience.

## "Pahson and de 'Holy Ghost'"

Which reminds me of that good old story of "de pahson and de 'Holy Ghost.'" In that instance certain performers in a spectacular sermon refused to act as per prearranged program. A down-to-date parson was delivering an impressive message, and had arranged with a small colored "person" that at a certain point in the discourse in response to reverently raised hands and an invocation the small bit of color was to release from the loft above a snow-white dove. The cue for this pyrotechnic oratory was "Oh, Lord, make Thy Spirit descend upon this congregation in the shape of a dove." Upon that occasion having delivered himself of the solemn invocation the parson waited, but no response. Again he called upon the Spirit. No response, and yet a third time. When a woolly head was thrust through an aperture in the ceiling and a melodious voice rolled out, "Say, Pahson, de cat done eat up de 'Holy Ghos' shall I fro' down the cat?" Needless to say the sermon lost its intended solemnity.

## Paderewski "SINGS"—Not

It may be all the same in the end—for in the sweeping category "music is music," but readers of the Record one day this week were somewhat startled by the announcement in that paper that Paderewski, the world-celebrated pianist, was to "SING" at the "Symphony concert." Furthermore—and here, incidentally, we hope that Paderewski has a keen sense of humor—it was stated under the startling headlines, that the advent of Mr. Paderewski on the "Symphony" program was in line with its policy to "popularize" this season's concerts with the people as a whole. The Record's writer neglected to say whether Paderewski would sing down-to-the-minute ragtime songs or whether he would warble popular ballads for his local offerings. At any rate—and we offer this in the kindest spirit—we would suggest that the Record purchase a "Who's Who" for timely reference and give the reporters free access to the helpful little book. Still we are indebted to the Record for a hearty laugh, and if Paderewski is not offended at the faux pas, why should others worry. However, for the sake of a "misguided" public we take it upon ourselves to state that Paderewski still holds the world championship at "tickling the ivories" and, thanks to Impresario Behymer, he POSITIVELY was NOT allowed to SING. Incidentally, the Symphony's opening concerts are scheduled for November 17 and 18 and Manager F. W. Blanchard, accredited by the Record with having engaged Paderewski as a "SINGER," emphatically refutes the allegation.

## Aviation Made Saver

Long ago my friend Editor Preston McKinney won a reputation for the dryness of his humor, and this story seems quite to the point. The other day Preston motored out to Glenn Martin's aviation field at Inglewood as one of a committee to meet Capt. Glassford and Lieut. Darque, U. S. Army aviators, who were scheduled to fly up from the Army aviation base at San Diego in an aeroplane, to attend a banquet in honor of Glenn Martin at the Athletic Club. Other members of the reception committee were Harry Haldeman, Hancock Banning and William Dodd. When the aeroplane finally came into view, the observers on the field noted that the machine, as it neared the earth, was making the descent in wide, graceful spirals. "Look," remarked Harry Haldeman, "they're not coming straight down." "They may thank their lucky stars for that, too," replied Preston.

## Viewpoint Not Shared by Czar

I learn from a century-old newspaper that a Cherokee Indian chief when being entertained by a Lexington gentleman at dinner drank madeira for the first time and became thoroughly intoxicated. When the red man revived he asked what had happened to him, and, being informed, made this comment: "The drink gave me the heart of a lion and the prate of a woman; therefore it must have been made of lions' hearts and women's tongues." 'Tis evident the czar of Russia is no Cherokee. He does not believe that vodka will give his soldiers a lion heart. That is why by the sweep of a pen he made his empire dry. And you read only the other day that the first thing he did in Rumania was to request its ruler to kick King Alcohol out of his realm before starting for Austria. Cromwell taught them all that his invincible Ironsides carried Bibles and not whisky flasks in their pockets.



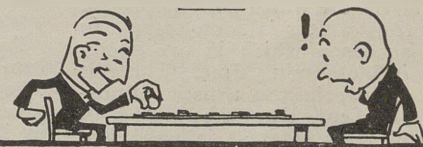
## Feeding the American Bankers

I learn with pleasure from one of my banker friends, recently returned from the American Bankers' Association Convention at Kansas City, that Herr Joseph Reichl, so long a familiar figure at the Alexandria Hotel here, and who is now manager of the Hotel Muehlebach in that city, made himself extremely popular with the visiting bankers throughout their convention, especially so for the way he handled the commissary arrangements for their outing to Longview Farm, one of the features of the week's entertainment. Learning of the food supply required to satisfy the two thousand or more hungry financiers, I fancy that Herr Joseph's contract was huge, but I am told that he rose to the occasion grandly and that nobody went hungry. Here is the list of foodstuffs as it was given to me: Six hundred double loaves of bread; breasts of 1000 chickens; 400 smoked tongues; 25 large crates of lettuce; 12 gallons of mayonnaise dressing; 100 pounds of butter; 8000 pickles; 4000 eggs; 100 pounds of almond and pecan meats; 12,000 pieces of sugar; 100 pounds of coffee; 3000 bottles of milk; 75 gallons of cream; 75 gallons of potato salad; 5000 cigars; 4000 cigarettes. It required three five-ton motor trucks to transfer the

food and drink from the hotel to the special train at the depot, while the services of one hundred hotel attaches were employed to pack the stuff. Herr Reichl and his chief chef remained up all night to superintend the preparations so that nothing went amiss. The party gathering to enjoy this remarkable luncheon numbered about four thousand convention delegates and guests, as I learn. Certainly, such an affair as this takes rank with our own Spanish barbecues.

## Delicate Compliment to The Graphic

It was at a class session of the department of Journalism at University of Southern California recently that a most delicate and greatly appreciated compliment was paid The Graphic in the recommendation made to the students that The Graphic be used as a criterion of the best and cleanest school of journalistic newshandling. Dr. James Main Dixon in his talk to the class compared The Graphic to the most carefully edited and thoughtful magazines of the east, and named the New York Nation as another magazine for class study in connection with their work.



## "Dad" Mizener's Checker Champs

Local checker enthusiasts who are aware of the leading part that D. A. ("Dad") Mizener has played in getting the Times and Tribune to establish "Checker Columns" in their respective pages, are obtaining not a little amusement from their belief that this veteran expert has innocently "put one over" on the Times. It was Mr. Mizener, I am told, who persuaded Harry Chandler that good circulation possibilities lay in the establishment of a checker feature in the Sunday Times. His recommendation also of John Dougherty, a former Kansas expert, was instrumental in getting the editorship of the column for the latter. Soon after Editor Dougherty began to supply the Los Angeles checker devotees with his entertaining Sunday "problems," Alfred Jordan, of England, who, by virtue of a victory over Newell Banks, the American champion, is hailed as champion of the world, came to Los Angeles. Among the first to greet him was Mr. Mizener. Their acquaintance, I am told, soon ripened into a friendship. At any rate, Mr. Mizener introduced Champion Jordan at the Tribune office and shortly thereafter Mr. Earl's morning paper blossomed forth with a checker column, strikingly similar to that in the Times, and edited by Jordan. The question in which many of us are now interested is whether a champion as an editor is a bigger newspaper feature than a Kansas expert, and if so, how much is our good friend "Dad" Mizener responsible for the arrangement?

## Charles M. Schwab's Philosophy

It is fine to be a true philosopher. This is especially emphasized by the following little thumbnail interview to which my attention has been called. "I like to believe in people," says Charles M. Schwab; "It is instinctive for me to be frank with them. Sometimes they take advantage of this, and I have lost millions because of it. But that doesn't worry me. I would rather lose money and have a reputation for honesty and fairness and trust in my fellow men than make millions and be known as 'smart' and 'tricky.' Besides, I find that when I lose ten millions through being misled by faith in people, I afterward make twenty millions because of it. Money for money's sake is a futile goal to aim at. Money is merely one way in which a man may measure his achievement; but there are many other ways. I always pity the man who says, 'When I get so much money I am going to retire and enjoy life.' The greatest thrill that can come to any man is the thrill of successful accomplishment."

## October

October is here,  
Mid-Autumn's gray glory:  
With leaf tinged and sear,  
October is here.  
Yet, why should we fear  
The half-sombre story?  
October is here,  
Mid-Autumn's gray glory!

*Perry Worden*

(Copyright, 1916, by Perry Worden)

Score another victory for propinquity. A wealthy nonogenarian of Wisconsin, after six years of faithful nursing by a woman of forty-six, has succumbed to the inevitable. What? Death? No. Marriage with his nurse.





# Art



By Mary N. DuBois

**A** GAIN crisp October is upon us and the artist with box and easel has come back from hill and shore to bring us his impressions of nature in her endless moods and phases. Nor has the portrait painter been idle in his studio if one may judge from the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club which opened Thursday evening, October 5, with a private view in the art gallery of the Museum of History, Science and Art.

These days there is fresh invigorating keenness in the air which prophesies the more vigorous winter is soon to rule in the land—a season which in our sunny California is blossoming time. There is the same feeling in the artistic atmosphere, a prophecy that the period of languor and faint interest is past, and that Southern California is about to start upon a period of growth and bloom which shall afford our state an assured and permanent place in the annals of

glowing fruit, in her lap, is conspicuous in its strong individuality. The fierce, hot reds and vivid greens seem consistent in expressing the unquenchable old spirit in whom the fires of youth still seem to smolder.

Donna Schuster, always vigorous, does not disappoint us in her "Portrait of Dr. Peebles." It is a sincere study of an interesting character. Miss Schuster's dash and masterly handling augurs well for her future. "The Linnet's Song" is not so convincing, yet has the quality of freshness. In this the body loses substance in the artist's search for the more vital qualities of light and air.

Among the portraits notable for their frankness are two by Henrietta Shore. The stern ruggedness of "Captain I" gives us a glimpse of an egoist strong in his faith to shape his own destiny. "Portrait" pictures the more feminine qualities of tranquillity and repose.

Full of animation and most attractive in coloring is Jean Mannheim's "By the

"Old Houses, Laguna" is well toned, fresh and interesting in the play of sunlight and shadow. Mr. Brown's seascape is a departure from his former style. It is full of movement, out of the ordinary in color scheme and possesses strength and breadth. Wm. Wendt's larger canvas suggests dignity, space and splendid depth. A. B. Titus gives us a glimpse of the Catskills painted at dawn. In this he feels the gray indefiniteness of form of early morning which he renders with fine sentiment.

Hansen Puthuff has also two canvases, one depicts tawny rocks and a moist lavender sea. The second is evening in the canyon and gives one a feeling of sombre solitude. Dorris Rosenthal's "Under the Harbor" is spirited in execution.

Miss Hazen's lone water color in the exhibition is attractive in its simple broad tones. Interesting is Dana Bartlett's river scene. Ernest Browning Smith contributes a snowscape, cold and bleak in atmosphere. Jack Smith, Bischoff and Kirkpatrick have faithfully reproduced our western landscape in her summer mood and have successfully caught the subtle gradations of tone and the shimmering haze which gives our southern country its individuality and charm. Many other canvases are there, well worth study and notice did space permit their mention and it is with regret that I pass them by.

\* \* \*

The Spanish Arts Society of California announces, in connection with its first annual exhibit of Old Spanish Masters, from the Walter Ehrlich Galleries, New York City, (August 19 to October 15, 1916), and of Hovsep Pushman's Original Paintings (October 16 to November 1, 1916), the following lectures: Wednesday, Oct. 18, Mr. W. C. Tanner, Artist, "Art in Civic Development." Saturday, Oct. 21, Dr. Hector Alliot, Curator Southwestern Museum, "Recent Central America Archaeological Discoveries." The above lectures are held in the Cloister Music Room of the Mission Inn, Riverside. Other lectures in the course have been by Miss Anna McC. Beckley, Art Lecturer, "El Greco," Sept. 30; by Oscar Maurer, Fine Arts Photographer, "A Journey with the Camera Through California and Mexico," Oct. 3; by Mrs. H. T. Jenkins, Pomona College, "Renaissance and Modern Art—a Comparison," Oct. 5; by Miss Anna McC. Beckley, "Velasquez," Oct. 5.

## Philharmonic Series Representative

Recitals by all the famous singers and instrumentalists visiting Los Angeles this winter will be included in the Philharmonic courses this season. There are three series, of seven events each, falling on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday matinees throughout the year.

The Thursday evening series will be opened Thursday evening, October 16, by the well-beloved John McCormack, whose rich tenor voice is exquisite and his enunciation, especially in the English songs, is a delight. The first pianist on this series will be Percy Grainger, on November 23. Last season throughout the east, this likable young Australian duplicated the success he had enjoyed in Europe before. Few pianists have so comprehensive a repertoire of the works of modern geniuses. Of his own compositions it has been said he is the one cheerful, sunny composer living; he has enjoyed the much scorned American ragtime, even incorporating it in a few of his compositions. Mme. Melba is too well known to require introduction or laudation. She will be heard in this series January 4. The Belgian baritone, Louis Graveure, will be heard for the first time in Southern California, the evening of March 1. His engagements last season—as well as for this year—number the most important clubs and orchestras in America. At least one chamber music concert must be given in a season, as certainly no form of music is so satisfying as that presented by the famous Flonzaley Quartet, violin, cello, viola. For eleven years this quartet has devoted its entire time to interpreting the rarest gems of chamber music composition. This concert is scheduled for the series, Thursday evening, February 22.

The one joint recital of the season, will be that of April 15, when Albert Spalding, the American violinist, and Rudolph Ganz, the pianist will be heard. Both have won distinction and will be warmly welcomed. Elena Gerhardt, the distinguished lieder-singer, will close the second series with a song recital April 19. Gerhardt is one of the most gifted singers of the age; at her debut in Berlin Arthur Nikisch, the famous symphony conductor, played her accompani-

ments. The great beauty of her voice, her musical feeling and poetical instincts, make it one peculiarly suited to lieder singing.

Tickets to all of these artist recitals may be purchased in one season, obviating the necessity of returning to the box office seven times in the season, at Trinity box office.

## Tagore Notes National Change

When Sir Rabindranath Tagore appears in Los Angeles next Monday evening, he will not read from his own poems, but will give his famous lecture on "The Cult of Nationalism." Tagore in his few days in America believes he has detected the signs of a change in our national consciousness which is of such importance that he wishes to make his message to the American people bear directly on this changing national spirit. To that end, he is canceling all his engagements to read his poems, and is everywhere substituting the lecture instead.

Cherniavsky trio already has begun its concert season, playing in the northwest. Four of the brothers travel together, one is teaching in Seattle; a daughter, with the father and mother, are in Victoria, B. C.; and more of the family to hear from. The trio will be heard in Los Angeles and adjacent cities later in the season.

Piano recitals illustrated by stereopticon views are the latest form of concerts. If the views of the great composers and their surroundings were authentic and artistic, this might be made a most educational combination. But unfortunately, many of the great composers did not pose for the movies. That came into fashion only with Strauss, the later.

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Portrait by Richard Miller

art in America. The exhibition is much stronger than last year and the individual artist in many cases shows an evident growth.

Last year portraits predominated. This year landscape has more than come back into its own. Throughout the whole display one feels a sense of awakened endeavor and interest. Is it the result of the exhibition at San Francisco and the consequent summer exhibitions in Los Angeles and San Diego; or the personal meetings and intercourse of our artists with those of the east? However it be, there is no question that this is an important and worth while exhibit and no person interested in art and its growth in California can afford to miss it. A welcome stranger coming to the circle is Richard Miller, and to him the hanging committee has given the place of honor and none will dispute his title to it.

His figure study of a young woman seated among a finely harmonious riot of delicately-colored fabrics justifies the compliment. The play of shadows on a transparent curtain, through which one gains a glimpse of outdoor sunshine, forms a delightful background. The canvas is characterized by refined reserve and unforced light and shadow.

Edouard Vysek's portrayal of an old woman with a wooden bowl, full of

Sea." It suggests sunlight and the freedom of out-of-doors. The sea glows and sparkles, as does the whole canvas in fact. What a pity the figure is not more carefully drawn.

John Rich's portrait of a charming young woman in transparent fabrics is quite the best this artist has produced. The deftness with which he handles textures shows the fascination the shimmer of satins and chiffons have for him. Nor has Mr. Rich been shy in introducing the hands of his subject. Both hands and arms are well drawn and finely modeled.

K. Leighton's portrait shows fine sincerity of purpose and is equally consistent in color and technique. Max Wiczorak's two character sketches in charcoal complete the list of portraits. Mr. Wiczorak succeeds in catching fleeting expressions and are well executed although artistically handled.

Among the landscapes there is a marked lack of originality in composition and color. Does not our California landscape afford an infinite variety for the artist's choice? In viewing an exhibit by eastern men one might suppose the eastern country much more varied. If this is true, that our western shore lacks spice, imagination is still the artist's refuge. Benjamin Brown's two canvases are the exception, as is also Wm. Wendt's contributions. Of the former's



# Music

By W. Francis Gates

IN a town in Oklahoma, Paderewski's business manager remarked last season, "Here we have five thousand people assembled to see Paderewski; they didn't come to hear him, for they don't like the kind of music he plays; they came to see him."

And so Los Angeles turned out more than two thousand two hundred persons last Tuesday night, but most of them came to hear. The few who came to see were the ones to applaud rapturously in the middle of a number, breaking in at the instant's pause between the first and second theme of the Chopin A major polonaise, for instance. Of course every one recognizes that one's musical knowledge and interest is in proportion to their applause—hence, let's applaud.

The more we require of an artist in the way of delivery of the message of the composer, the less we consider his technical equipment. In one's salad days, one is overwhelmed by the technical proficiency displayed by such a pianist as Paderewski. With deeper insight, one goes further into the art, and asks "What does he say by means of that technic?" Now that the pianola is performing technical stunts beyond the powers of human to duplicate, more of the public goes to hear the message, rather than to see the hair of the performer or wonder at his manual dexterity. All credit for this, to the player piano.

And so, taking the equipment of Paderewski for granted, what of his interpretive ideas? He has a strong personality. He is markedly intellectual. His interpretations are individual, not stereotyped. But though they are different from those offered by many artists, that does not stamp them either as final, nor yet as whimsical, to be cast aside.

The pianoforte was so named because of its extreme dynamic possibilities. But Mr. Paderewski leans much to the latter half of the name, he accents the last two syllables. This was particularly marked in his recital of eight years ago, at Temple auditorium; but I had expected time to mellow his interpretations somewhat, especially in the face of his intense mental and sympathetic strain on behalf of his fellow countrymen who are being pacified after the Teutonic fashion. But he maintains his style. The piano, to withstand his Titanic onslaughts, must be of irrefragable material. But even so, there is a limit to power, if one is to consider beauty. That he can obtain other and more appealing effects is shown at various points—and then the artist is more in evidence than when he is delivering a tonal ultimatum.

Great works come to their full meaning only when played by great artists. When produced by lesser players, they are only suggestive of their possibilities. But even then, they can suggest these possibilities only to those who have had the experience of hearing entirely competent performers. The Bach Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, and the Beethoven Sonata, opus 111, were of the class of works that only a great artist should attempt to put before the public. It is a long while since this sonata of Beethoven has been played here. It was Beethoven's last word in sonata, five years before his death. He discarded the usual form, using but two movements and one of those a series of Titanic variations. A work for only such as Paderewski, Bauer, Gabrilowitsch and that ilk to perform. But none would give it a more immense swing, a more rugged and yet certain feeling than would the first artist.

Those Schuman Carnival Scenes, in their intense humanity, were a decided foil to the grandeur of Beethoven, showing the artist in more sympathetic mood, reaching the heart of the auditor rather than astounding his brain.

And so on to the Chopin and the Liszt, less necessary of notice. There were recalls and flowers, at the latter of which the artist seemed somewhat bored—it always does seem to have a flavor of commencement days to pass flowers to a stalwart man.

This afternoon the Paderewski program at Trinity is perhaps more varied

and to many will be more interesting and probably as many persons will be turned away as Tuesday night.

College of Music of the U. S. C. was represented at the Paderewski recital by a large number of students and members of the faculty, for whom a block of seats was reserved. The management is planning to have a similar reservation at many of the best concerts of the season and has secured special rates for the students. A college can not do too much in this matter, as students frequently are blind to the necessity of hearing great artists, placing their own little hour of scale practice above the hearing of the greatest works by great artists.

Pomona College has gone a step further and, I am told, with the annual fee paid the college there is added an amount to cover the concert and lecture course. Thus, the student's attendance is secured at these educational events and a fund is raised that is large enough to provide an unusually strong bill of attractions. One of these concerts at Claremont is that given by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, at the end of this month, before the Los Angeles series begins. The whole orchestra will be taken to Claremont and the concert will be given in the out-door theater and a semi-classical program will be given.

Tomorrow afternoon at Trinity auditorium there will be given a concert by Mrs. Fred S. Lang, soprano, Annie J. Hill, violinist, and the Madrigal quartet, consisting of Mmes. Norman Hassler, J. I. Moyse, C. A. Post and Carolyn Gilbert, with Mrs. W. H. Jamison as director and accompanist. The program is quite an attractive and varied one.

Members of the Dominant Club will have their first musical tea of the season this afternoon, at three o'clock. An extremely interesting program has been prepared and will be given in the auditorium of the Ebell Club house. The musical numbers will be modern compositions and among others will be presented "The North Wind," "The West Wind" and "O Golden Sun," by Grace Freeby, sung by Signor Constantino; excerpts from the "Rocky Mountain Sketches," a violin suite by Burleigh, played by Louie Davison, and Clyde Collinson, pianist, will play variations in G Major by Walter Nieman. Mary O'Donoghue will be at the piano.

Shunzo Mitani was announced as the principal attraction at the first meeting of the Matinee Musical Club, last Thursday afternoon at the Little Theater building.

Quite a long and varied program was offered by the Schubert Club at Trinity Auditorium last Sunday afternoon, Henry Schoenefeld, the Misses Fuhrer, Clarence Kellogg, John Buchanan, Rudolph Polak, Mrs. Carl Johnson, Mrs. J. T. Anderson and others taking part.

Much research was shown in the matter chosen for the program of the St. Cecilia Club at the residence of Miss Julie Christin, Monday afternoon. The program was devoted to settings of Shakespeare songs and instrumental music from Shakespeare settings.

Harmonia Club devoted itself Tuesday evening to hearing music from Berlioz and Wagner, with essays on the lives of the composers. And the same evening the Composer Club, Hague Kinsey, president, met with Mrs. Johnstone, St. James Park.

It was lucky that the management of the out-door "Aida" performance scheduled for last Saturday night at San Francisco had adopted the English plan of insuring the performance against rain—for it rained. The management took out a \$25,000 insurance policy with Lloyd's, the great insurance firm of England which will insure any one against anything. At this writing the plan is on foot to have Lloyd's give the performance Thursday of this week and thus recoup themselves for the loss and possibly make a profit for the charities which were to benefit by the original performance. Mme. Galski and other artists on the bill were satisfied with this arrangement.

Oriental in its setting, menu and part of its program, the Gamut Club dinner last Wednesday night was a novelty in certain respects among the affairs of the club. The one hundred and fifty diners listened to a program of unusual variety and even three hours of it left them only the more enthusiastic. Bohemian informality reigned. The informal program included the following: Mme. Mariska Aldrich, of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang Salter's "Cry of Rachel," and other songs; Mrs. Carl Johnson and Bertha Fiske gave Chinese and Indian numbers in costume; May McDonald Hope sang several ballad selections; Victor Carly, a baritone, formerly of the Paris opera, offered an aria from a Diaz opera, "Benevenuto," and Mrs. S. R. Valenza was heard in songs, accompanied by her husband on his harp. The instrumental portion of the program included a movement of a Strauss sonata for violin and piano, played by R. H. Staples, of the Symphony Orchestra and May McDonald Hope; Arthur Bostick of Riverside, played a Chopin Polonaise and a Brahms Intermezzo and S. R. Valenza, harpist of the symphony orchestra, aroused much enthusiasm by his playing. Nor was the evening devoid of its literary aspects, for President Blanchard introduced to the club Elsa Barker, author of "Letters of a Living Dead Man," and she read her "Frozen Grail," written as a tribute to Admiral Peary and his men on their search for the pole, saying the MSS. of this poem was carried by Peary on his northern journey. Earl Bright, returned last week from a three weeks' stay in Germany, related a few conditions there as he saw them and presented the comical side of five complete examinations made in order to get to this country. L. E. Behymer paid an eloquent tribute to Paderewski and Dr. Stewart Lobingier was equally happy in the fitting oratorical night cap he placed on the artistic side of the affair.

As Author Charles F. Lummis has just received the cross of the order of Queen Isabella, from the King of Spain, Mr. Blanchard had asked him to bring this evidence of his literary work in behalf of an understanding of the Spanish explorer and settler to the club and the evidence of royal favor was subject to the admiring gaze of its members. An innovation at the club dinner was a special orchestra table, at which were gathered a number of the members of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and other orchestral musicians.

Here is a new idea in musical criticism: a writer concerning a recital given by John McCormack stated the concert was attended by 1080 automobiles and many more turned away! Many a critic has been influenced by large attendance, but now, it seems, we must also count the automobiles before we enter any judgment as to the worth of an artist.

James W. Pierce is back in Los Angeles to resume his teaching, after a year in New York. In that city he was invited by the president of the Music Teachers' Association to address the latter concerning the musical activities of the west. It is to be hoped that Mr. Pierce used his usual discretion and permitted no one to read between the lines in certain matters.

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## PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY



# Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke Stephens

OF more than usual interest to the social world of Santa Monica and Los Angeles was the marriage Tuesday evening of Miss Helen McCall, daughter of Mr. Thomas McCall of Santa Monica and Mr. Newton Foster, son of Mrs. N. H. Foster of Adelaide drive, Santa Monica. The ceremony was performed at the First Presbyterian church of Santa Monica, Rev. Harnett reading the service. The church was attractively decorated with palms, ferns and dahlias of every shade. The altar where the vows were taken was beautiful with an arrangement of yellow blossoms and ferns. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was never more attractive. She wore a gown of white satin made en train. Her veil of tulle was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms and she carried an arm shower of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Henrietta Hunt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt attended as maid of honor and was attired in a dainty frock of dahlia yellow messaline and georgette, with short, full skirt, while the bridesmaids, Miss Ruth Morrison, Miss Joan McCall and Miss Allison McCall, wore gowns of yellow, pale green and dahlia pink.

Mr. Paul Nourse served as best man and Mr. Kenneth McNeil, Mr. Richard Weedon of Riverside and Mr. Willis Couch served as ushers. Three hundred invitations were extended to the wedding and between seventy and seventy-five of the more intimate friends later enjoyed a prettily appointed supper at the home on Second avenue. The house was effectively decorated with yellow blossoms and the bride's table was charmingly arranged with pale yellow roses and lilies of the valley, yellow shading the lights and dainty souvenirs marking the places for the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Foster left for a brief honeymoon trip and upon their return will make their home at Palm Court on Dana street, Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Woodley of 2231 Cambria street, who were accompanied on their motor trip to San Diego by Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Frincke of 1920 Figueroa street, have returned to their home. They report a delightful journey and a good time generally, sight-seeing at the Fair and other points of interest at near-by places.

Miss Ruth Hoyt, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt of Pasadena, who with her house guest of the summer, Miss Irene Wood of Boston, is enjoying a trip to the Orient, chaperoned by Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Worley, is at present in Honolulu. After reveling in the beauties of this place the party will journey on to Korea, Shanghai, Manchuria, the Philippines, Hongkong, Canton and Java. The stay of these two charming girls is rather indefinite since they are privileged to travel at will. They were college chums at Dobbs Ferry, which fact enhances their enjoyment of such a trip together.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gray of Pasadena left several days ago for New York where they plan to pass several weeks.

Mrs. Robert W. Poindexter, Jr., of Pasadena has gone to Huntington Beach where she will remain until in November.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rowan have returned to their home in the Crown City after a delightful outing passed at Redondo Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Ford, who have been passing the summer at Hermosa Beach, will soon return to their home in Pasadena.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Ridgway of 2221 Menlo avenue have taken a cottage at Santa Monica where they plan to pass a month or six weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway with their two little children passed most of the summer at Great Bear Lake.

Miss Dorothy Lindley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Lindley of South Figueroa street, after an absence of several weeks has returned to her home. Miss Lindley went north to Seattle to assist as maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Eleanor Mary Chittenden, daughter of General H. M. Chittenden, and Lieutenant James Bell Cress, Corps

of Engineers, U. S. A. While in Seattle Miss Lindley was the house guest of her uncle, Mr. Harvey Lindley, and participated in the many pre-nuptial affairs given for Miss Chittenden. En route home Miss Lindley visited in Oakland for a week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dexter. This charming member of the younger set was the guest of Mrs. Walter Hughes at Carmel where another delightful few days were passed on her return trip. Miss Lindley is popular in society here and her many friends are rejoicing over her return home.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Willis Clemens Stose for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Annette Mary Stose and Dr. Martin Nathaniel Nelson, which will take place Thursday, October 19 at 8:30 p. m. The marriage will be celebrated at the West Adams Street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, Jr., left the earlier part of the week for San Francisco for a short sojourn. Mr. and Mrs. Clark only recently returned home from their Montana Rancho where they passed the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Secondo Guasti of West Adams street entertained Sunday last with a dinner party at their picturesque vineyard home, about thirty of their friends being invited in for the occasion. The Guasti vineyards, incidentally, are among the most famous in the world and the head of the house has been honored by a decoration from the King of Italy in recognition of his achievements.

Mrs. Steven V. Childs of 3125 West Adams street is passing October at Playa Del Rey, where with her family she is located at Speedway and Del Mar. Mrs. Childs has as her house guest, Mrs. H. W. Redmon of Escondido.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O. McLaughlin are leaving Los Angeles about the middle of October for New York where their daughter, Miss Cecile, will be placed in the French school. They will also visit their son, Edward, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Among those entertaining at dinner at Del Monte last Saturday were Dr. and Mrs. A. Weeks, who had as their guests Dr. and Mrs. Guy Cochran, Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Fulton and Mr. Max Rothchild. Dinner was served in the Palm Grill and the table was attractively decorated with an artistic arrangement of blossoms and greenery.

Miss Betty Burnett and her small sister, Miss Barbara Ballou, charming daughters of Judge and Mrs. Sidney Ballou, who have been passing the summer visiting with their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner, at their home in West Washington street, left Monday for their home in Washington, D. C. Miss Burnett was complimented with any number of informal social affairs while here. These two youthful visitors will be chaperoned on their journey by Mrs. Carpenter-Nave, who also left for the east on Monday after a delightful visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter.

Mrs. Mary E. Strahn of Menlo avenue, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. George Macauley, has returned from an extended trip north. While away they passed some time in Canada visiting Lake Louise, Banff, Vancouver and other places.

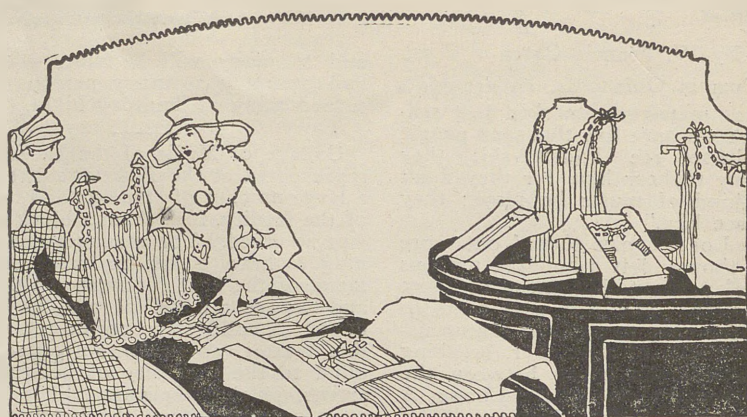
Mrs. Fannie S. Teed, widow of the late Mr. Freeman G. Teed, has leased her pretty home in West Forty-first place, and will be the guest for a fortnight of Mrs. Mary H. Banning in Commonwealth avenue. Following her visit with her old-time friend, Mrs. Banning, Mrs. Teed will be the house guest of Mrs. Katherine Taggart of Andrews boulevard and later Mrs. Teed will go to Seal Beach where she will pass the winter with friends.

Mrs. Gustave Knecht, well known in this city as Miss Mary Lindley was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Lindley, 2677 Menlo avenue, for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo George Morgan, father and mother of Mr. Cosmo Morgan of 2244 West Twenty-fourth street, recently arrived for a visit which they may prolong until over the holidays.

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ager travel agency, California Savings Bank, will sail from San Francisco October 23 on the new Pacific Mail Liner, S. S. "Venezuela" under the American flag. Included in the party are Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Zens and Master John Zens, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hiett, Mrs. Helene Galbraith, Mrs. Frank Summers, Mrs. Jennie Wild, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Cuthbert and Miss Alice Waters. Upon their arrival in Japan the members of the party will proceed through Korea and Manchuria to Peking, thence down the Yangtze River to Shanghai and thence will go to the Philippines, Hong Kong, Canton and Java.

Mrs. J. W. McKinley left a few days ago for an extended trip through the east. She plans to be away about two months. In Mrs. McKinley's absence, Judge McKinley and Mr. Wilfred McKinley will be domiciled at the Hotel Darby.

Madame Esther Palliser, who has been enjoying a most delightful northern trip, returned to her home here the first of the week to resume her studio duties. While in the northern city Madame Palliser was extended many courtesies by prominent society folk and artistes. The return trip was made by way of Santa Barbara, where a short stay was enjoyed. Madame Palliser has concluded a most pleasurable summer in which was included a trip to San Diego where she sang and where her talent won her the ovation of nearly three thousand people who were her audience upon that occasion.

Mrs. J. F. Day, who has been visiting for a month in the home of her sister, Mrs. Richard V. Day, 12 St. James Park, left Saturday last for her home in New Orleans. Miss Gretchen Day honored her aunt with an informal luncheon the day before her departure, only a few friends being invited, since Mrs. Richard Day, the hostess' mother, is still in one of the local hospitals. Mrs. Day, however, is convalescing rapidly and expects to be in her home shortly.

Mrs. O. H. Churchill of 2201 South Figueroa street left recently for the east where she plans to pass much of the winter. En route she will visit in Chicago. Mrs. Churchill has planned her indefinite stay in New York in order to be able to enjoy the opera season.

Mrs. Harold Palin, formerly Miss Helene McVay, who with her small son, David, have been visiting all summer with Mrs. Palin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. McVay of 1190 West Twenty-ninth street, has returned to her home in Imperial Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Porter and Miss Dora D. Clark of 510 Prospect square, left recently for Pittsburgh, where they will remain until November. They will visit for a few days en route with friends at Oak Park, Ill. Mr. Porter was at one time president of the United States National Bank in Pittsburgh.

After a delightful motor trip of three weeks or thereabouts, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Radford of West Adams street, accompanied by their niece, Mrs. Ethel Rivers Hopkins, and the latter's son, Vance, have returned to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mary Banning Norris, who is staying at the home of Mrs. Hancock Banning and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Banning, in the absence of the latter two in New York, entertained last Sunday evening with a prettily appointed dinner. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Qualy of New York. Others invited in for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry Story, Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mrs. Henry Carlton Lee, Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mr. Archibald Higgins, Mr. Tim Brown, Mr. Jerry Brown, Mr. Jack Macfarland, Mr. F. W. Demmler and Mr. Ward Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch entertained about seventy-five guests at their beautiful apartments in the Hotel Alexandria Monday evening. The decorations were artistically carried out in autumn flowers and greenery.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murphy left this week for the east where they will enjoy a visit of indefinite length. They plan to include several of the larger cities of the east and Canada in their itinerary and will remain in New York for the opera season. Mrs. Murphy is especially fond of music and is among the most prominent supporters of the art here in Los Angeles, being particularly interested in the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra of which she is a member of the board of directors.

Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker of Alvarado street entertained Wednesday evening with a handsomely appointed dinner party in honor of Ignace Paderewski, the world-celebrated pianist, and his wife, who are distinguished guests in the city. Invited to meet them were Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Alliot, Mrs. Hugh Livingston Macneil, Mr. James Slauson, Dr. and Mrs. M. Thorner, Mrs. E. W. Martindale and Mr. W. Tolerton.

Mrs. Arnold Cosgrove, who was the guest for a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Salisbury and their daughter, Miss Lois Salisbury, of 2630 Menlo avenue, returned several days ago to her home in San Diego.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Ransome of Menlo avenue and Twenty-ninth street are again in their home after passing a pleasant fortnight in Elsinore.

Mrs. Jaro Von Schmidt entertained with a smartly appointed bridge luncheon last Friday at her home, 645 West Twenty-third street, when places were laid for eight guests. Wednesday Mrs. Von Schmidt was again hostess, entertaining with a charming dinner party at which time seven guests were invited. At each affair the table was prettily adorned with autumn flowers. Mrs. Von Schmidt, who has been occupying the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grimm during the summer, plans a bit later to take apartments at the Darby, although the date for her change of residence is as yet uncertain.

Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner of 2001 West Washington street entertained Tuesday with a prettily appointed bridge luncheon given in honor of Mrs. James Fargo. Those who enjoyed the affair were Mrs. Jaro Von Schmidt, Mrs. W. E. Dunn, Mrs. Mary Longstreet, Mrs. Frank Griffith, Mrs. Dan McFarland and Mrs. Charles Sharpe.

Mrs. Michael J. Connell, who left a few days ago for New York, entertained with a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Norton of Santa Barbara, just prior to her leaving. Twelve friends were invited to meet the guests of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ainsworth, who recently disposed of their home on West Adams and Cimarron streets, are leaving Los Angeles permanently and will make their home in Portland, where Mr. Ainsworth has taken the vice presidency of the Ainsworth bank, one of the most prominent banks in Portland. Mr. Ainsworth has already gone to take up his duties in the northern city, but Mrs. Ainsworth, with her charming daughter, Miss Babs, and young son, John, will remain a bit longer in the South on account of the illness of Mrs. Ainsworth's mother, Mrs. Mullins. It is a source of keen regret to their many friends here that for business reasons Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth are to make their home in Portland.

Miss Leila Holterhoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, will open her concert tour shortly, singing in Boston October 28 and in New York, at the Comedy theater, November 27. It is a pity that Miss Holterhoff's work is not better known here in her home city.

#### Lucile's Shop Talk

There is no excuse for the modern Eve in this city of angels not being properly, nay more, magnificently, gowned even if she does live about three thousand miles from the shops of Gotham. And when it comes to furs—well, she can find just as stunning creations on the coast as in the "effete" east.

For instance, every woman I think, admires the fur of that talpate insectivorous mammal known as the mole (however humble he may be in his native state he is an aristocrat in the shop), and this fur is again in high favor this season. Stunning new designs are now being shown in coats, collars, stoles and combination sets. Among the latest arrivals is a coat cut in the fascinating ripple model, hanging gracefully from the shoulders and with wide collar and cuffs of pointed fox, exquisitely lined with a self-toned faille silk of moire stripe. The moleskin throws, cut along straight lines, are extremely stylish and vary in width from twelve to sixteen inches and two and a half to three yards long. The new designs in moleskin and georgette crepe collarettes and stoles also are particularly stunning.

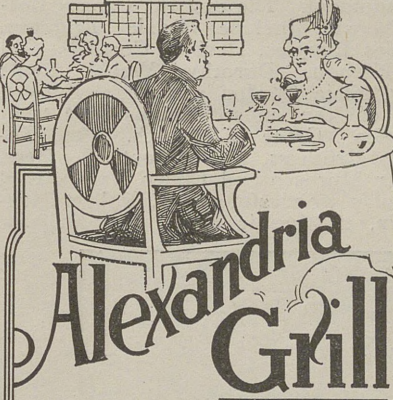
Hudson Bay seal still retains its popularity. There is a coat in this fur that is worthy of mention, quite a novelty in its way, with its patch pockets, with unusual lacing effect and a gorgeous pompadour silk lining. The seal throws and sets trimmed with ermine are quite the rage, while the ermine collarettes

with crepe de chine ties and fur tassels are perhaps the most desirable of the real modish fur pieces.

But these are only just a suggestion of the many new things shown by the wonderful Bullock store; and other shops of the city have their special attractions to the fair shopper, also.

**ALASKA**  
**HONOLULU AUSTRALIA**  
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**WEEKLY EXCURSIONS, ALL LINES**  
**D.F. ROBERTSON, AGENT**  
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**Alexandria Grill**

A charming resort for luncheon, dinner or supper.

Special Business Men's Luncheon served daily at the popular price of 75 cents.

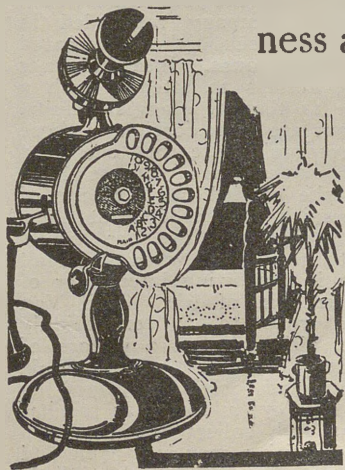
Special After Theatre Supper served nightly for One Dollar.

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A complete telephone equipment is a part of every well-organized army—mounted on motor trucks the entire system can be transported from place to place and the

## Home phone

is as great an essential in every business and every home—you command your sales force or social position with the same degree of reliability as military efficiency demands.



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PLACE OF FINE ARTS CO., 923 S. Figueroa. Furniture and picture framing. Visit our galleries of paintings.

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LA MARQUE, 1020 Haas Bldg. Custom corsets built to the figure. Lingerie.

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HARIOT ROSE, Brack Shops. Gowns and fancy coats made with style to please.

MRS. PHOEBUS-OLIVER, Modiste, 1721 West Seventh St. Tel. 53152.

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ROSEMARY BEAUTY SHOP, Prom. H, Brack Shop. Facial treatment specialists. FLEUR DE LIS BEAUTY PARLOR, Prom. E, Brack Shops. Facial and hot oil treatments a specialty. Hemmings & Rosenthal.

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THE NEW YAMATO, 635-637 S. Bdway. Largest Japanese store on Coast. Complete line of Chinese and Japanese art goods.

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MAISON STAEHEL, of Switzerland. Imported needlework. Linens, Brack Shops.

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BROWNELL'S STUDIO, 5th floor, Metropolitan Bldg. High class portraits greatly reduced in price during summer months.

C. A. KRAUCH, 444 S. Broadway. Portrait photography. Not the usual stereotyped photos, but artistic workmanship.

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STECKEL STUDIO, 336½ S. Bdway. Characteristic portraits. Beautiful pictures of children. Eighteen medals for artistry.

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL SERVICE—to assist you, in an individual way, with whatever shopping problems you may have. This helpful new department is at your command. Second Floor. The Broadway Department Store.



# Cheaters

By Pearl Rall

ALAN BROOKS is putting on the neatest and completest little comedy drama at the Orpheum this week that could be imagined. It is compact in the extreme, rapidly moving and full of epigrammatic flashes of wit and real philosophy. Four acts are rolled into one; three tragedies are wrapped in garments of gay smiles. It is the story of "what might have been" expressed in terms of "now." And yet no revolving stage is used to present this unique dramalet: instead, the center stage reveals a bachelor den to which comes one member of the "eternal triangle," the man who "lost." In a half-drunken stupor, through curls of smoke he returns in memory to the scene of his defeat eight years ago—disclosed at right. It is a matter of "Dollars and Cents" that sways the girl's decision, although the playlet swings wider into a matter of "Dollars and Sense." Then comes the remembrance to the dreamer of a scene of a few hours previous—shown at left. It continues a matter of "Dollars and Cents" with the woman, but more clearly a matter of "Dollars and Sense" from a masculine viewpoint. And the comedy and the height of

nedys whirled to disaster Monday, tumbling over the footlights, to the consternation of the audience. Al Lydell and Bob Higgins continue in their imbecile waste of talent, the Sharrocks in a fortune-telling stunt and Paul Gordon and Ame Rica—your reviewer stands corrected—complete a good bill.

## "Canary Cottage" at Mason

By special arrangement with Oliver Morosco, Los Angeles will have the opportunity of seeing "Canary Cottage" for a brief engagement before it goes to New York, where it will open the new Morosco Theatre on Broadway. It will open at the Mason Opera House Monday night with its famous all-star cast, its wonderful beauty chorus, its unparalleled costuming, and its inspiring scenic equipment. The cast of "Canary Cottage" will include Trixie Friganza, Charles Ruggles, Herbert Corthell, Carl McCullough, Dorothy Webb, Leola Lucy, Elsie Gordon and Oglia Marwig, two of the most famous dancers in America, Grace Ellsworth, The Edwards Brothers, and a host of others. Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris, Earl Carroll's wonderful songs, Robert MacQuinn, the scenic artist, and Madame



Trixie Friganza at Mason

tragedy is concentrated in the fourth act as the dreamer wakes to reality by the objects of his visioning and the entirely human though almost O. Henryesque culmination. Mr. Brooks not only has a "live" medium, of his own creation, but his supporting company is perfect as to types, rapidity of grasp of the intellectual concept and ability to get that idea over the footlights. Leah Peck, Irving Dillon and S. Hatakenaker are the members of this extraordinary group of artists. Next in interest are the Dunbar "old time darkies," with down-south songs that have the "real swing and melody," which even the responsibilities of freedom cannot kill. Al and Fannie Steadman in a new line of song and patter and altogether clever mimicry, that hang on the peg of "piano capers," are above the ordinary in their line. Mrs. Langtry has a new one-act play, "The Eleventh Hour," that is not so well suited to her as "Ashes," although it affords Alfred Lunt much better opportunity for a display of his talent. As in "Ashes," the situation turns upon the keenness of a woman's wit as matched with man's, where sex affairs are concerned. The dancing Ken-

Keeler and MacQuinn, costumers, have made the production a perfect thing theatrically.

## Belasco Players in "Kindling"

With such a big, vital play as "Kindling" the player's instinct is bound to rise willy nilly and the John Blackwood-Belasco Stock Company responded in fine fashion this week at the rejuvenated Main street playhouse. Inez Plummer is a young actress to attempt such a strong role as that of Maggie Schultz, her traditions are quite foreign to those of the stevedore's wife, but she is a thoroughly sincere and earnest little artist and she carried the message of the play in spirit despite her limitations. Her work makes one love her for its openness to the light when it shall shine. She is a growing interpreter of the dramatic idea of life. Cecil Van Auker also rose to an exceedingly subtle role, although but a picture of a lowly stevedore, that of Heinrich. Maggie's husband, originally played by A. Byron Beasley; a part that touches the deepest and holiest thoughts and emotions of which a man is capable and one which may be made much or little

## MASON OPERA HOUSE

ONE WEEK ONLY BEGINNING MONDAY NITE  
SEATS NOW SELLING BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY  
A Bird of a Show! Oliver Morosco's Scintillating Musical Laugh-Fest  
**"CANARY COTTAGE"**

Book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris. Music and Lyrics by Earl Carroll  
With a Typical Morosco Cast, including Trixie Friganza, Charles Ruggles, Herbert Corthell, and that Chorus of Captivating Canaries  
\$1.00 Prices for Best Seats—Special Los Angeles Scale—Nites and Saturday Mat.  
Bargain Matinee Wednesday 25c and 50c only

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Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c; boxes, \$1.00  
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Except Holiday Matinees.

BERT KALMER & JESSIE BROWN, "Nurseryland;" VIOLET DALE, America's Mimic; WILLARD, "The Man Who Grows;" ALLAN DINEHART & CO., "The Highest Bidder;" ALAN BROOKS & CO., "Dollars & Sense;" AL & FANNIE STEADMAN, Piano Capers; DUNBAR'S OLD TIME DARKIES, Plantation Songs; GORDON & RICA, Cycling Surprises.

Orchestral Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Pathe Semi-Weekly News Views.

## MOROSCO THEATRE

Broadway near Eighth St.  
Phones: Main 271, A 5343.

TODAY 2:15 AND 8:15 "ROLLING STONES"

BEGINNING WITH BARGAIN MATINEE SUNDAY

2:15 sharp; Eves., 8:15 sharp. For the first time at popular prices

## "ON TRIAL"

Big Human Drama—Distinctively a Play "With a Punch." Same Elaborate Production as seen in London and New York and a wonderful cast. Mats. Sun. Thurs., 10c to 50c; Eves., 10c to 75c. Next The Comedy, "A FULL HOUSE."

## BURBANK THEATRE

Main Near 6th F 1270, Main 1270

TODAY & SUN. 2:15; TONITE & SUN. 8:15. LAST TIMES

## "THE LOTTERY MAN"

Beginning Monday Nite. George M. Cohan's Musical Comedy

## "THE YANKEE PRINCE"

With a splendid cast and a regular chorus of peaches. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. 10 to 50c; Eves., 10 to 75c. Coming "OLD HEIDELBERG." Re-appearance of Joseph Galbraith.

## BELASCO THEATER

Main Street, Bet. 3rd and 4th St.  
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THIS WEEK The Belasco Stock  
"KINDLING" Company  
Margaret Illington's  
Famous Hit presents

Coming Sunday Mat.,  
First Time Anywhere John  
H. Blackwood's New Comedy  
"Come Again Smith"

NIGHTS, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. MATINEES THURSDAY, SAT. and SUN., 15c and 25c.

## TRINITY AUDITORIUM

Grand Ave. at 9th St.  
L. E. Behymer, Mgr.

Monday Evening, October 9th

SIR RABINDRANATH

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Seats Now on Sale—Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

## WOODLEY THEATRE

Shows Begin

11, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8, 9:30

ONE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 9

## BLANCHE SWEET

in "THE STORM"



## "If My Country Should Call"

Which would come first, your mother or your flag? See this vital question answered at the

## GARRICK THEATER

BROADWAY at 8th St. 10-20-30c

in a big gripping wartime drama shown in connection with the second and positively last week of

## CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in "THE PAWNSHOP"

## SUPERBA

Broadway at Fifth  
10-20-30c

BEGINNING SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9

Mary MacLaren in "Wanted—A Home"

and

EARL WILLIAMS in the first Episode of "THE SCARLET RUNNER"



according to the manner in which it is approached. His interpretation was greatly to his credit. The comedy, with which attention is distracted from any didactical suggestion of "reform" motive, rested with Ida Lewis as Mrs. Bates, the pacifist optimist of the tenement, whose work was quite the best of the whole play. Steve, her worthless and dishonest son, was played by a new-comer to the Belasco ranks, William Quinn, who proved himself a worthy addition, as was also Miss Melville, in the role of Mrs. Burke-Smith, the criminally ignorant "uplifter" in her own tenement holding. George B. Howard, as Rafferty; Graydon Fox, as Donovan; Mildred Hale, as Alice, Maggie's one powerful friend, and Richard Sterling as the handsome young interne (though it must be confessed he did not look at all professional and was decidedly disappointing as an impetuous young lover), completed a most excellent cast. Score three hits for the Belasco.

#### "On Trial" Reaches Morosco

This time sure, Elmer Reizenstein's sensational play "On Trial" which had such a phenomenal success in New York and on the road when produced by Cohan and Harris, will have its first presentation at popular prices, at the Morosco Theater, beginning with tomorrow's matinee. "On Trial" will be staged on the same massive scale as was employed in the New York and London production, the revolving stage, for the "cut-backs" having been built here some time ago.

In this drama a man is killed before the play begins and yet he acts through the greater part of it. It is well known that the play presents the trial of a man accused of murder. He confesses to having shot his enemy, and asks no mercy. Further than this he will not talk, giving no reason for the crime other than denying that the motive was not the robbery of the dead man's safe from which ten thousand dollars had been taken at the time of the murder. The clever way in which the trial is carried out through stage effects, carrying the action of the play back to the ac-



Violet Dale at Orpheum

tion of the crime as each witness testifies makes the most unique and revolutionizing product in the history of the theater.

Maude Fealy will play the wife of the accused man, while Edmund Lowe will be seen as the husband. William Garwood, an actor of note, will play the villain, and Douglas MacLean his secretary. Dorothy Clark, the wonderful child actress, has been retained to play the little girl, and Gertrude Maitland, Herbert Farjeon, Mary Baker, James Corrigan, Harry Duffield, Edward Sellon, Joseph Eggenton, and many others will have important roles.

#### All-Star Bill at Orpheum

In the Orpheum bill of the week beginning Monday matinee, October 9, every new act is a headliner, and no one has to doubt where Alan Brooks is, after the week just ending. It is

well balanced and perfect vaudeville therefore. Never in its history has the Orpheum been prouder of its vaudeville than of this bill. The new list contains the names of Bert Kalmer & Jessie Brown, Violate Dale, Willard, and Alan Dinehart & Co. Bert Kalmer & Jessie Brown have a novelty in their act, "Nurseryland," in that it starts logically in a kiddie's room, and ends fantastically in a book, whose pages emit the characters of Mother Goose, which the kiddies—their own, by the way—dream, and which are impersonated by Papa Kalmer and Mamma Brown, and their hired help. The act pleases grownups by its artistry even as it charms kiddies. Miss Dale is America's mimic, and included in her list of impersonations are Mrs. Carter, Nazimova, Eddie Foy, Pavlowa and others of equal rank. Willard is a chap who grows at will. He will show not how he does it but that he does. And Alan Dinehart will be back in a new sketch, "The Hidden Bidder." The Dunbar Darkies will continue to warble; Al and Fanny Steadman to caper at the piano and Gordon & Rica to do their cycle stunts.

#### "Come Again Smith" at Belasco

"Come Again Smith," the new comedy of cheerfulness by John Blackwood, will have its first production on any stage tomorrow afternoon at the Belasco theater.

The play promises to be a comedy quite out of the ordinary, relating the experiences of a young fellow from California whose father is a millionaire oil producer. Father and son fall out and the boy has been seeking his fortune in an unsympathetic world for a year, when he is picked up in a New York park on Christmas eve, cold, penniless, completely discouraged and about as near to being down and out as is possible for the average human being to be. He is invited to pass an entire week at a fashionable hotel by a trio of convivially-inclined Gothamites who want to show some unfortunate person that Santa Claus is not a fairy story. Young Smith accepts this unusual invitation, under certain conditions, and he meets with a series of experiences that provide the basis for a rattling good and original comedy.

The role of young Joe Smith—called "Come Again Smith" in college on account of his spendthrift proclivities, will be played at the Belasco by Harrison Ford, a clever young actor who originated the leading role in "Rolling Stones," in New York last winter. Miss Inez Plummer will be seen in the best part that she has had since she became the leading lady of the Belasco Stock Company, while also engaged in the performance of "Come Again Smith" will be Miss Mildred Hale, Miss Betty Jonson, Miss Bessie Buskirk, Richard Sterling, William Quinn, George B. Howard, Russell Powell, Wallace Pyke, and Marshall Mackaye.

#### "Yankee Prince" at Burbank

Beginning Monday night, the Burbank will offer George Cohan's most famous musical comedy "The Yankee Prince," which ran for more than a year in New York, and which was the play selected by Cohan for his last visit to the coast.

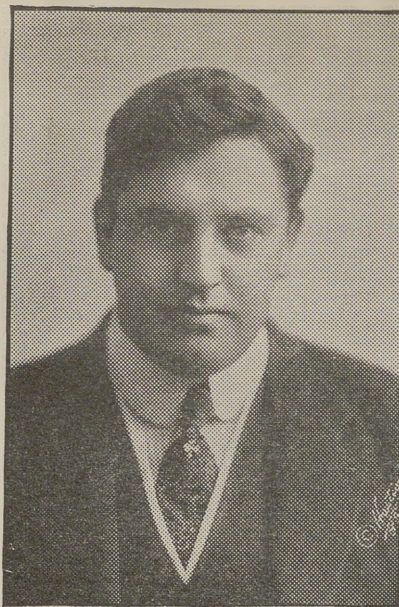
In the role made famous by George Cohan, the nationally famous star of musical comedy, Neal Burns will be seen, while Edith Lyle will play the girl part, and the big cast will include among others, Warner Baxter, Frank Darien, A. Burt Wesner, William Rader, Vera Lewis, Minnette Barrett, Dora Mae Howe, John Burton, Charles Power, Robert Warwick, and others.

The first two acts of the play are laid in England and offer the most attractive possibilities for scenic and costuming splendor, while the third act presents a big fete, in Chicago. There are fifteen big musical numbers which include some of the biggest successes of many years.

#### Blanche Sweet in "The Storm"

In addition to the attraction of the name of Blanche Sweet in the Woodley theater feature for the coming week, rather melodramatically called "The Storm," Richard Sterling, a handsome young thespian who is giving good account of himself in the flesh in a local playhouse, will be shown in the role of an attractive young sinner wearing the ministerial robe. "The Storm" tells the story of an unsophisticated girl who is taught by an unforeseen test the nature of true and undefiled love of man for a woman. In the cast also will be Theodore Roberts, as a book-worm father; Thomas Meigham, as the real lover and Chandler House as David, a companion of Sheldon Avery, the false

lover, played by Richard Sterling. Burton Holmes will take his party into Ireland in the coming week.



John McCormack, Irish Tenor

#### Problem Photoplay at Superba

"Wanted—A Home," which will be shown at the Superba theater in the coming week, was written by Lois Webber Smalley and she assisted her husband, Phillip Smalley, in the direction of the production. It portrays the terrible struggles of an orphan girl to gain a livelihood, how she secures a position through deceit and there she finds an

unprincipled man who forces her to participate in his own confidence game by threat of exposing her duplicity. By a lucky turn of fate the girl is freed from his baneful influence and is able to explain her conduct and to win a husband. Mary MacLaren whom the Smalleys discovered and projected on the screen four months ago will be the leading figure in the story. There is a purpose in the play aside from its entertainment feature that makes it additionally interesting and worth while.

#### "War Bride's Secret" at Miller's

Virginia Pearson is the bright and magnetic star at Miller's theater for a week starting Sunday, in a big, timely film production entitled, "The War Bride's Secret." The fragrance of the heather, makes sweet the atmosphere of Scotland, where the scenes of this powerful tale are enacted, and all the quaint humor and simple pathos of the characteristic Scotch plainsman furnish a motive of interest which acts as an effective frame to the picture of the girl who obeys her father by taking a husband she does not love, concealing a secret marriage to a man she believes dead. Her cast includes Glen White, Walter Law and many other prominent Fox players. "The War Bride's Secret" is Miss Pearson's greatest silent drama achievement.

The national hymn of Japan, known as Kimi-Ga-Yo, dates from the late seventies, when the present Emperor Yoshihito was in the nursery. The music was evolved from current national airs, under the direction of the German director of the Imperial Band, Herr Eckert. News comes from the Korean capital that this gentleman after a long period of residence in the Orient is dead.

#### PHILHARMONIC SEASON

Ticket including recitals by JOHN McCORMACK,

Tenor, PERCY GRAINGER, Pianist-Composer, MME. MELBA, Soprano, LOUIS GRAVEURE, Baritone, FLONZALEY QUARTET, joint recital of ALBERT SPALDING, Violinist and RUDOLPH GANZ, pianist, and ELENA GERHARDT, lieder singer, for \$4, \$6, \$8, \$10, on sale now at Trinity Box Office. Reserved seat for entire Series, but one visit to Box office, and financial saving, are three supreme advantages in purchasing Philharmonic Season Tickets.

#### MILLERS' THEATRE

842 So. Main St.

Week Starting Sunday. William Fox Presents Beautiful VIRGINIA PEARSON In the New and Startling Photodramatic Sensation

"THE WAR BRIDE'S SECRET"

Added Attraction: Hearst International News Pictorial.

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# Books

**T**AKING up the study of the land and marine fauna and flora and certain salient geological features, a narrative of a six weeks' cruise along the northwest coast of Cuba and among the Colorado reefs is fascinatingly described in "The Cruise of the Tomas Barerra," by John B. Henderson.

For several years the author has been making collections of marine mollusks in Southern Florida from shore to the hundred fathom line. This region of the Florida Keys is faunally Antillean, and the identification of the large amount of material secured necessitated a study of the entire marine molluscan fauna of the West Indies. There is no satisfactory collection of these Antillean marine shells of moderate depths, in the United States, and doubt attaches to the identity of many of the species originally described by European authors. The types of these, that is to say, the actual specimens described, are in Europe, and their description and figures are often inadequate and faulty. A real desideratum then was a full collection of Cuban marine mollusks to compare with those of Florida from similar depth zones.

In March of 1914 the scientist-author consulted Dr. de la Torre in Havana about the details of such a collecting trip. In his opinion the richest field would be among the Colorado reefs of Western Cuba, extending from Cape San Antonio to Bahia Honda, where within their living breakwaters, a large expanse of shallow, protected sea would likely favor flourishing marine life. An additional feature of interest attaching to this region lay in the fact that it was uncharted, and to the naturalist, unknown. Opportunity for real exploration and for discoveries of interest would greatly enhance the pleasure of a visit to the Colorado, and they were delighted with the thought of untouched coral reefs, unvisited islands and many hundred square miles of crystalline tropic waters. Besides all this, exceptional opportunities for shore work and collecting upon the northern slopes of the Sierra de los Organos would be presented—localities rich in possibilities that had been denied them on previous inland collecting trips on account of their inaccessibility from the south or land side.

Dr. Torre found that one of the most attractive-looking fleet of white fishing schooners, anchored under the walls of Cabanas fort could be chartered. With great and unexpected generosity the owner, Raoul Mediavilla, placed the newest and best, the Tomas Barerra, at their disposal. This offer, involving equally her half-owner, Gaspar Pellicer, brought to their use a splendid boat and crew, with a skipper-pilot thoroughly familiar with the waters they wished to explore. The owners positively refused to accept any charter price or remuneration whatever, leaving them merely the cost of provisions.

Thus materialized their dream of a naturalists' cruise in Cuban waters. It was like seeing burst into flower a cherished plant one had long and tenderly nurtured. The chapters are an expansion of the field notes written every evening during this remarkably interesting and useful cruise. There are likely several errors in the conclusions set forth, for no student of nature is infallible, but it is sufficiently correct and so well written as to be a most valuable addition to scientific literature and it certainly is a fascinating tale of adventure. ("The Cruise of the Tomas Barerra." By John B. Henderson. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Bullock's.)

H. R.

## **Eighteenth Century Theology**

There is a distinct ring of eighteenth century theology in the pages of A. H. W.'s "If Ye Fulfil the Royal Law." "We have the old conception of the world as a mechanism, wound up to run, say, for just six thousand years by an all-foreseeing royal mechanician." "The vista of the Eternal," he remarks in the introduction, "is infinite and His designs are surely right. I think some one has, perhaps wisely, said that evil, or most of that which seems evil, is only good in the early stages of its making." A conception like this brings

us to the complacent "best of all possible worlds" of the superficial Pope, lines from whom close Chapter One, "The Royal Law."

In his introduction the writer starts out with liberal quotations from Paley, an author of ability but dealing with past issues. He does quote here and there from Tennyson, it is true, who in his "In Memoriam" found himself face to face with the problem of a cruel Nature, seemingly at strife with a just and merciful God. Since the publication, more than sixty years ago, there is a growing tendency among thinkers to recognize a distinct dualism in the world, an evil that can find no suitable place in a universe conceived as a nicely working watch with God as its designer and operator.

The end does not justify the means either in the short or the long issue; and the horrors of brutal lust and iniquity displayed in the present war, for example, cannot be finally attributed to an Almighty Holy Being, who takes this way out of working out His beneficent ends. Evil is evil, just as much as good is good; and the call of the Divine Master is in terms of fighting evil, not of taking our place in the mechanism of an exquisite machine. Such sentences as the following surely reads a little hollow: "So, if we be wise, and of the spirit of true nobility, sons and daughters of God, we shall set out at once so to train the young race in mental cleanness and sinlessness (?), that these may be approved and fitting forbears of the citizens of the Holy City, aye, some may even have the happy experience of being citizens themselves—if we strive earnestly to shorten the time of preparation."

The author, by the way, is clumsy in handling of quotations, which he always tags to the introductory words, instead of beginning boldly with the quotation and inserting the formal statement. Notwithstanding its many limitations, however, the book is full of much judicious thought and helpful suggestions. ("If Ye Fulfil the Royal Law." by A. H. W. G. P. Putnam's Son. Bullock's.)

J. M. D.

## **Marriott's Book Fascinating**

There is just a tinge of unearthly charm in Charles Marriott's book "Davenport." Whether or not psychology has any interest for the reader this is a tale to grasp and hold one's attention in rare fashion. Mr. Marriott's style is something better than "finished" or "remarkable." The old words and phrases scarcely suffice to express the novel delight of it; the swift, sharp outlines of his descriptions, always brief, but true reflections in a mirror. There is nothing involved or complex about it, however. It is direct, penetrating, searching to the highest degree; and the purity of the English is rare enough in these days of novels-while-you-wait. Ideas strike home to one's mind with such ease and accuracy that one is surprised at what indelible impressions they leave. There is much that is worth remembering in this book, making a second, or even a third reading as enjoyable as the first. The subject of the story is Harry Belsire, a strange complication of personalities, a puzzle to himself in his boyhood, and naturally, a problem to his father. Harry is a "sensitive," but this study, unlike most of its kind, contains nothing weird or uncanny. We are not asked to believe in things spiritualistic nor to subscribe to psychological ideas. We are merely told what befell Harry Belsire, particularly after a restless woman interfered with him. We may take it, or leave it, as it pleases us, but certainly it is too fine in conception and workmanship, to be passed over lightly. No reader of taste and discrimination can afford to miss it. ("Davenport." By Charles Marriott. John Lane Co. Bullock's.)

## **Snappy Detective Story**

Crime and its detection is a subject that always makes highly interesting reading and men of affairs often find it a recreation and delight in their leisure moments to follow the threads of an intricate plot. Of this manner of weaving particularly is "The Strange Case of Mason Grant," by Nevil Mon-

roe Hopkins, a scientist of international repute. In this cleverly constructed tale Mr. Hopkins solves mysteries of deep and dark character in a manner that is altogether thrilling, different and fascinating in the extreme. The measures taken in uncovering the various crimes are cunning and so unusual that the reader's attention is held throughout, breathlessly awaiting each step in the denouement. If one is fond of detective stories this one should not be missed for it is an altogether different tale and written in rare fashion. ("The Strange Case of Mason Grant." By Nevil Monroe Hopkins. J. B. Lippincott Co. Bullock's.)

## **First Press Club Meeting**

Maude Manners, of the Express-Tribune staff, will open the "shop talk" programs of the club year at the opening meeting of the Southern California Woman's Press Club Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 in the Brack Shops, with a "heart to heart" chat. Other especially attractive features of the program will be a discussion of "Structure of Song Poems" by Mrs. Corinne Bartlett Dodge; an address on "Getting Away from the Gun in Fiction," by Wilbur Hall, the well known fiction writer. Among the distinguished guests of the Club will be Miss Alice Barnsdale, the new lessee of the Little Theater who is preparing to open that pretty little playhouse soon with a ten weeks' repertoire of one-act plays, and Richard Ordinski, the scenic artist, who will probably disclose some of their plans for the new venture.

Classes have been formed in the Club for the study of various branches of literary work. The dramatic section has already been formed and meets in the Brack Shops at three o'clock on the first and third Mondays of each month, with Mrs. Emma Seckle Marshall in charge. The feature section, with Mary Richards Gray in charge, held its first session last Monday in the Brack Shops at 1:00 o'clock. The verse section met in the music room in the Public Library last Tuesday at 10:00 o'clock, with Mrs. Ruby Archer Doud in charge. The short story section is under the direction of Rose Ellerbe, with Mrs. Marshall as assistant. All those interested in the various branches of work may obtain more definite information by telephoning Mrs. Emma Marshall at Wilshire 2883.

## **Woman's City Club**

At the Woman's City Club last Monday noon eleven out of thirty-eight assembly candidates appeared to plead their cause. These were Dr. Louise Auerbach, socialist; Harry A. Wishard, republican; William B. Kelly, democrat; Thos. W. Aysmith, prohibition; Douglas L. Edmonds, progressive, democratic and prohibition; Charles Lyon, Thos. L. Ambrose, George C. Wilson, John S. Stubblefield, Frank H. Mouser and Stanley H. Benedict for James S. McKnight.

For October 9, Hon. Francis Neylan, chairman of the state board of control will speak on "State Finances," and the remainder of the program will be in charge of Mrs. Stephen Rendall for the George Junior Republic. Mrs. Eldridge Fowler of Pasadena, founder of the Republic, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Waterhouse, the latter superintendent of the George Junior Republic, will be present with ten of the boys. For the remainder of October the following program:

October 16, An Analysis of the City Charter Amendments, By Reynold Blight.

October 23, Representatives of Candidates for the Presidency of the United States.

October 30, Candidates for Congress.

## **Friday Morning Club**

At the Friday Morning Club the week's events include for Monday, Oct. 9, discussions of "The Most Important Legislative Issue," by Senator N. W. Thompson; "The Most Important Political Issue," by Reynold E. Blight; "The Most Important Moral Issue," by Dr. D. M. Gandier; with class work, under Mrs. Charles S. McKelvey, at 10:30 Monday morning in parliamentary law; and choral work, under Miss Maude Merryweather, at 12:30. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the Shakespeare class will meet, with Mrs. Charles A. Stannow and Mrs. Edward North in charge, to discuss the various theories as to the interpretation of "The Tempest." The class in voice training also will meet at 10 o'clock the same day, with Misses Annie H. Smith and Jessie Weimar in charge. The English class will make a review at 1 o'clock of the fundamental principles of modern English, under Mrs. Charles S. Ward and Mrs. Eliot

(Continued on Page 13)



## **The Dining Car Service**

In the Los Angeles Limited and the Pacific Limited trains, has received many compliments from experienced travelers.

A la carte service enables one to dine economically, if desired, or at greater expense if conditions warrant.

Every effort is made to give the best of service in all respects. These popular trains run solid every day from Los Angeles to Chicago via Salt Lake Route and Union Pacific with the best of Pullman equipment.

We shall be glad to have you inquire at 501 or 503 So. Spring St. for particulars.

## **The Saint**

### **Fast Train to San Francisco Oakland - Berkeley**

The service is distinctive because it's **Santa Fe** all the way

Leaves Los Angeles every afternoon at five.

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Dining Car Service



E. W. McGee, Gen'l Agt.  
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## **A Landmark of Security**

The Security clock at Fifth and Spring is a landmark not only in our city but also in the affairs of 98,000 people who are depositing here.

27 years of the same management and 50 millions of resources make this clock truly a "landmark of Security" to those people.

Look for the clock.



Savings Commercial Trust  
Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in the Southwest

Resources over \$50,000,000

SECURITY BUILDING  
Fifth and Spring

EQUITABLE BRANCH  
First and Spring



## ITS TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

**T**WENTY-SIX years ago when the financial importance of Los Angeles was an unknown quantity, several plucky financiers of that day thought they saw a golden opportunity for a new bank in this city. The undertaking was launched October 7, 1890, the German American Trust and Savings bank opened its doors under the title of the German American Savings Bank. The first home of the bank was at 114½ South Main street, in a narrow store, at the south end of the Grand Opera House building. The bank's paid-up capital was \$100,000 and the city at that time had a population of 50,000, the deposits on January 1, 1891, totaling \$82,840. Thus in harmony with the usual commencement of nearly all undertakings that reach eventual greatness, the bank's beginning was small and conservative. Its policy was then as now, one of progress and conservatism—continually insuring better and larger facilities and increased service to its patrons, yet holding fast to those financial principles which experience has proved sound. The wisdom of this method of banking is demonstrated in the gradual yet successful growth in the amount of deposits and the number of customers



Dr. M. N. Avery

drawn from all quarters of the southwest, as January 1, 1892, saw the deposits amounting to \$297,123.64, a growth of more than \$115,000 in one year. In 1894 the bank with deposits of \$492,714.38 outgrew its original cramped quarters and moved into what then was termed the "beautiful and commodious banking quarters" at the northeast corner of First and Main streets. Here it remained until 1906, its deposits in the meantime growing to \$5,118,233.86, a gain of more than \$4,500,000 in twelve years. In 1906 the directors decided to absorb the Union Bank of Savings at 223 South Spring street, and the consolidated banks occupied the banking room at this address until 1908.

When this merger took place W. E. McVay and J. F. Andrews, who had long been associates with the Union Bank as cashier and assistant cashier, respectively, continued in an official capacity under the new regime and they have well earned the position of vice-presidents, which is now their official positions. Progress, ever the watchword of the bank, dictated another move to larger quarters and from 1908 to 1913 the bank occupied the entire ground floor and basement of the building at the southeast corner of Spring and Fourth streets. This seemed to be a move in the right direction as the deposits increased more than ten million dollars, and the number of depositors nearly doubled.

On June 24, 1912, a complete trust department was added and the name changed to the German American Trust & Savings Bank. January 1, 1913, the number of depositors was 44,369, and the deposits more than \$19,767,000. The business center of the city in the last ten years had moved southward and it was determined to seek a new location in keeping with the remarkable growth of the bank's business. The present site was selected and June 15, 1913, the bank opened its doors on the ground floor and basement of the Union Oil building.

For all the years from 1890 to 1916 Messrs. Avery, Rowley, Flint and P. F. Schumacher (who was the first assistant secretary and is now a director) have faithfully served in their various capacities. The original organizers were E. N. McDonald, W. M. Sheldon, M. N.

Avery, E. S. Rowley, Charles N. Flint, A. C. Schultz, C. M. Baker, L. Lichtenberger. From 1890 to 1916 seems like a long period and yet in all those twenty years the management of the bank has been in practically the same hands.

The present president, Dr. M. N. Avery, has been with the bank since its inception, acting as its first secretary, so it is just and fitting that he should be at its head, a position he has held for many years. He was first elected president in 1899, serving in that capacity until its consolidation with the Union Bank, when he was vice-president until January 12, 1910, at which time he was again elected president. Dr. Avery is a noted figure in the financial world of this great southwest and enjoys a national reputation as a conservative yet progressive banker. That the bank has grown in twenty-six years from six hundred and sixty-four deposits at the end of the first year, with deposits of \$82,840 to more than 60,000 depositors with deposits exceeding twenty-two and a half millions in 1916 is largely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Avery and the splendid organization with which he has surrounded himself.

## Clubs Continued

(Continued from page 12)

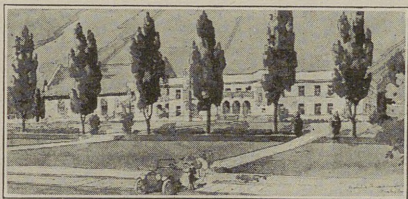
Johnson. October 11 there will be classes in Spanish by Senora Whenthoff and Miss Maud Blanchard at 10 o'clock; a program dealing with California History and Landmarks, with Miss Margaret F. Phillipson in charge at the same hour and a creative program at which Mrs. William Duffield, Mrs. Monimia Laux Botsford, Mrs. Abbie Norton Jamison and Mrs. Gertrude Ross will play.

## Verse Writers Meet

There were forty visitors and members at the Verse Writers' Club at the recent "housewarming" of the new club rooms, and the guest of honor was Elsa Barker, the distinguished writer, who read her poem "The Icy North." Mrs. Corinne Dodge read several of her new songs which had been accepted by the publishers recently, including "The Open Road" and "I Love You, Dear." Mrs. Dodge is fortunate in that several of her songs will be used by well known artists en tour this year. Other interesting poems by members of the club also were read and discussed.

## Cummock School Opening

Cummock School of Expression and Cummock Academy opened their doors this week for the new year, the registration running far in excess of the best previous year in the school's history. Both schools are now situated at 200 South Vermont avenue, in new buildings of a striking modified Spanish design, with softly-tinted walls of plaster, and roofs of red tile in part, and in part gray-green shingles. A driveway sweeps up from the street through a broad lawn in a double curve, giving an unusually dignified approach to the school.



Among the novel features of the group of buildings is an open-air study room on the flat roof of the domestic science building; a colonnade which enables the students to pass from one building to another without being exposed to the weather; and a model "little theater" which can be enlarged or made smaller by dropping curtains which shut out part of the auditorium.

## Modern Fairy Tale of Profits

That the newspapers accept almost anything about the Ford car as "news," while in the case of other cars it would be classed as advertising is indicative of the intense interest of the public in this modern fairy tale of finance. Aladdin had his lamp but Ford has his car—"flivver" most folks say—not a whit less romantic. Among other things, public curiosity has always been acute on the subject of the manufacturing profit on Ford cars. With the statement of earnings for the fiscal year ended July 31 at hand, showing net of \$59,994,118, and assuming that sales were substantially equal to the production of 533,921 cars, it is figured that Ford last year made on each car a profit of \$112. The gross sales of \$206,867,347 represented an average a car of \$387, leaving \$275 to represent the average cost of producing and selling a car. The exact division between factory cost and selling expense

is not divulged, but it is a reasonable conclusion that the manufacturing cost did not run much above \$200 on the average.

In the 1914 season the manufacturers of the entire country produced 570,000 cars, or only 36,000 more than Ford alone last year. And of that 570,000 in 1914, Ford's share was 248,000. For the 1916 season the grand total of American production was about 1,200,000 cars, which makes it roughly true that Ford built a car for each car put out by all other manufacturers combined.

Paying the highest price for labor, and despite a cut in selling price of \$50 a car, the Ford Motor Co. nevertheless produced net earnings equal to 29 per cent of gross in the fiscal year ended July 31 last.

Ford's two big selling models—the touring car and roadster—have been reduced in price \$80 and \$45 respectively, for the current fiscal year. Each successive cut has excited much discussion about the irreducible price minimum

having been reached, but the Ford slogan of 750,000 cars for 1917 and 1,000,000 for 1918, if attained, may well permit a further paring down of the price.

The 1915-1916 prices for the two popular models were \$390 for the roadster and \$440 for the touring car. In addition, the company sold a large number of chassis at \$360. Sales of the higher-priced coupelets, town cars and sedans are relatively small in number.

The \$60,000,000 net profits of the Ford Co. are so stupendous when contrasted with the \$2,000,000 stock that the disproportion appears almost ludicrous. Of cash alone the Ford Co. had \$52,530,000 on hand on July 31, compared with only \$6,400,100 four years ago.

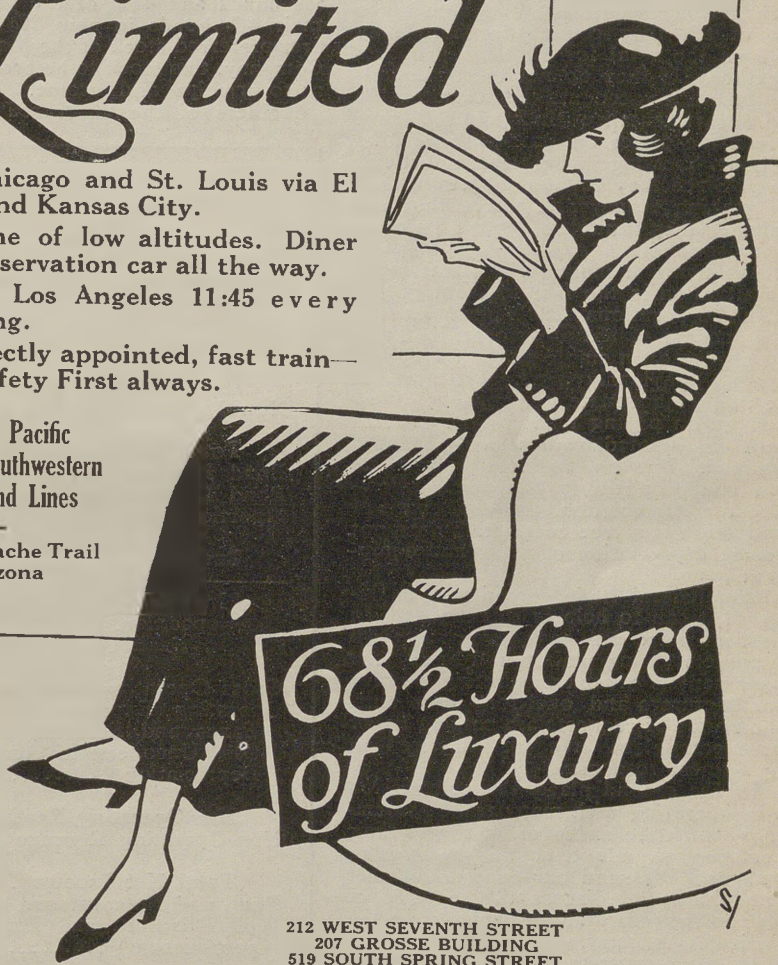
After paying 60 per cent on the stock there remained \$58,800,000 for reinvestment in the business. This brings the total assets of the company with its \$2,000,000 stock up to \$147,000,000, and the balance sheet surplus to no less than \$117,000,000, or \$5,800 a share.

# Golden State Limited

- for Chicago and St. Louis via El Paso and Kansas City.
- the line of low altitudes. Diner and observation car all the way.
- Leaves Los Angeles 11:45 every morning.
- A perfectly appointed, fast train—and Safety First always.

Southern Pacific  
El Paso & Southwestern  
Rock Island Lines

See the Apache Trail  
of Arizona



212 WEST SEVENTH STREET  
207 GROSSE BUILDING  
519 SOUTH SPRING STREET

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Los Angeles Graphic, published weekly at Los Angeles, Cal., for October 1, 1916.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. L. Fenton, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Los Angeles Graphic and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, A. D. Porter, Pasadena, Cal.

Editor, A. D. Porter, Pasadena, Cal.

Business Manager, A. L. Fenton, 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) A. D. Porter, Pasadena, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

A. L. FENTON,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1916.

(Seal)

C. M. ASHLEY,

(My commission expires May 24th, 1918.)





## FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### COST ACCOUNTING PLAN

**EDWARD N. HURLEY**, chairman of the federal trade commission, told bankers in the recent annual convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association, that they had a public responsibility in helping to bring about a better system of cost accounting and better business efficiency among their borrowers. He said, among other things, that "among the essentials of efficiency in any business, correct and adequate knowledge of that business is the first in importance. That the foundation and the corner stone of a knowledge of business is the knowledge of costs. But the unfortunate fact is that a large proportion of the business men of the country do not know their costs accurately. Most of the big companies have good cost systems, but thousands of the smaller concerns have neither adequate or accurate cost accounting."

"Many concerns that report to the federal trade commission manufacture four to five different articles. In these reports we ask them to give us the sales of each product separately, and nine times out of ten they cannot do more than give us the total for all their products together. If they do not departmentalize their sales accounts they certainly do not departmentalize their costs; hence they make prices on particular articles without knowing what those articles cost. Since they cannot tell where they are making money and where they are losing it, they cannot tell where to introduce economies."

"Another still more serious feature of the situation is the fact that out of the 60,000 corporations that report an annual income of \$5,000 or over, half do not charge off a single penny for depreciation. Obviously their cost systems are neither adequate nor reliable. They even go on paying taxes to the government on inflated values and inflated earnings. But no business knows its true condition till it has made allowance for depreciation, and no cost of production is a true cost which does not include depreciation of plant and equipment."

"The federal trade commission is doing all it can to help in this matter. In the first place we have prepared two pamphlets giving plainly and briefly the fundamentals of cost accounting, one for manufacturers and one for merchants. Thousands of requests are coming in for these pamphlets. We are surprised at the earnest response."

"In the second place, the commission is co-operating with many trade associations which are endeavoring to get their members to adopt sound accounting systems. We send our experts to meet with them and discuss the features of cost accounting that are peculiar to the particular industry. We tell them to work out a system of cost keeping. When they bring it in, the commission will counsel with them and will approve it as a basic system for that industry. With this general standard officially approved, details to vary, of course, with the individual companies, the association has a strong argument to bring its members into line with sound accounting."

"Such co-operation in order to put our industries in possession of the facts of cost is a vital function of the trade associations; for only when correct cost systems are generally in use can an industry intelligently attack the problem of improving scientifically its methods of production and distribution. This kind of co-operation counts most, and it can look the anti-trust laws squarely in the eye. Let me say right here that I do not believe in agreements to fix prices. I have no sympathy for associations or combinations that attempt it. In the first place, it is illegal, and in the second place, even if it were legal, it would still be a bad thing. It simply covers up inefficiencies instead of getting rid of them. It is not a remedy for the disease that ails business. It is merely an opiate."

"You bankers have an interest in every movement that makes for the welfare of American business and the general prosperity of the public, for that welfare and that prosperity constitute the security for your loans. But you also have a public responsibility, which I

am sure you are proud to acknowledge, for the wise and healthful distribution of capital among the enterprises of the country. It is to your interest and is a part of your responsibility to do your share toward bringing about better knowledge of business costs and higher efficiency in business."

### United Railroads of San Francisco

The reorganization committee for United Railroads of San Francisco has announced a plan which involves the extinguishment of \$44,330,100 out of the present \$91,928,100 capital liabilities of the company.

The plan as summarized by the committee provides for the transfer of all assets of United Railroads of San Francisco and San Francisco Electric Railway Co. to the Market Street Railway Co., which will become the operating company for the properties. In consideration of this transfer, the bondholders of United Railroads will receive 25% of the face value of the present 4% bonds in Market Street Railway 5% bonds and 46% of the par value of their 4% bonds in new 6% cumulative first preferred stock of the Market Street Company, this stock to be preferred both as to principal and income.

Holders of the unsecured notes and

stock of United Railroads will cause to be underwritten by California Railway & Power Co. at 90% of their face value \$2,500,000 serial debentures to be presently issued and \$3,000,000 Market Street Railway 5% bonds to be taken in 1918 or before. In case a higher price can be secured for these securities from other parties when they are sold, then such price shall be accepted and benefit go to the new company.

The proceeds of the underwriting are to be used for the purpose of redeeming and discharging underlying bonds totaling \$5,200,000, all of which are now maturing or will mature within the next two years. The holders of the unsecured notes and stock of United Railroads will receive new second preferred stock and common stock of the Market Street Railway and the surrender of certain obligations for their underwriting the above mentioned securities and for causing the conveyance of the properties to be made by the United Railroads of San Francisco to the Market Street Railway Co. The capitalization of the Market Street Railway will be \$16,098,000 5% bonds, \$2,500,000 6% debentures, \$11,000,000 first preferred stock, \$5,500,000 second preferred stock, \$12,500,000 common stock, a total capitalization of \$47,598,000.

### CLAYTON LAW'S OPERATION

**H**OW the amended Clayton law affects bank directors is described in detail in a booklet, "The Bank Director and the Clayton Law," just issued by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, of New York. Chief points are:

State banks and trust companies which have not entered the reserve system are exempt from the provisions of the law, save so far as they interlock with member banks. Mutual savings banks with no capital stock represented by shares are entirely exempt. Banks of common ownership are exempt, in that a man may be an officer in a national bank and in another bank whose capital stock is entirely owned by stockholders of the other, and at the same time serve in two other banks "not in substantial competition."

An officer of any national bank may serve as an officer or director of state banks or trust companies with total resources of less than \$5,000,000, provided the institutions are in a city of less than 200,000, or are in different cities. An officer or director in a \$5,000,000 national bank may be director in any number of small state banks and trust companies where not in the same city of 200,000 population, but he is forbidden to hold a directorship in any other national bank whatever, beyond the three "not in substantial competition," provided by the amendment.

A director of three noncompeting \$5,000,000 banks and at the same time director in a smaller bank will not be compelled to withdraw at once from any one of them should the smaller bank increase its deposits, capital or surplus so as to come into the class subject to the law. His eligibility to serve the full year for which he was elected is conceded.

The first paragraph of section 8, relating to dual positions in national banks, specifies "a director or other officer or employee." In the second paragraph, relating to interlocking, a "director" only is mentioned. The booklet says: "An officer or employee who is not a director of a \$5,000,000 national bank, state bank or trust company is passed over by this paragraph. Thus, as the paragraph is interpreted, there appears to be nothing to prevent an officer in a \$5,000,000 national bank, who at the same time is not a director, from being a director on the boards of as many \$5,000,000 state banks and trust companies as he is chosen to sit upon, provided no two of the institutions are in cities of 200,000 inhabitants, and provided none of them is a member of the federal reserve system. According to the same interpretation, so long as a state bank officer or trust company officer is not a director of a \$5,000,000 state bank or trust company, he may sit upon the boards of three \$5,000,000 national banks, if all the banks are in separate cities, or, if in the same city, provided the population is not more than 200,000, or provided none of the banks is in competition."

The Clayton law, under the interpretation given in the booklet, excludes all private bankers from being national bank directors or directors of any other bank in the reserve system.

### Western Union's Earnings

Western Union again sold above par, although now ex-dividend. For the year ended June 30, Western Union showed a net income of \$12,143,873, as against \$7,433,973 in 1915, and less than \$4,000,000 in 1914. The operating income increased \$4,201,442 over last year, and the surplus was \$22,865,519, an increase of more than \$7,000,000 over the previous year. Western Union holds \$14,331,605 marketable securities, an increase of more than \$11,000,000 from the last balance sheet, and its investments in various subsidiary companies are \$11,175,286, a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000. The Western Union wires are crowded day and night with public messages, so that still better results are expected for the current year. No more private wire leases will be given for this reason, and it is likely that existing leases will be canceled to accommodate Western Union public business. Western Union is sell-

### PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. STATEMENT MONTH OF AUGUST

	1916	1915	
Gross Operating Revenue	\$ 1,462,480.77	*\$ 1,478,867.12	—\$ 16,386.35
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Taxes and Reserves for Casualties, Uncollectible Accounts and Depreciation	912,643.11	898,303.93	+ 14,339.18
<b>Net Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 549,837.66</b>	<b>\$ 580,563.19</b>	<b>—\$ 30,725.53</b>
Non-Operating Revenue (Net)	31,919.86	17,197.34	+ 14,722.52
<b>Total Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 581,757.52</b>	<b>\$ 597,760.53</b>	<b>—\$ 16,003.01</b>
Bond Interest	322,767.66	324,809.05	— 2,041.39
Bond Discount and Expense (Apportionment)	14,431.66	15,770.75	— 1,339.09
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>\$ 244,558.20</b>	<b>\$ 257,180.73</b>	<b>—\$ 12,622.53</b>

\*Includes \$35,808 gross revenue derived directly from Panama Pacific Expedition.

### EIGHT MONTHS—JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31

	1916	1915	
Gross Operating Revenue	\$12,228,209.81	*\$12,165,071.99	+\$ 63,137.82
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Taxes and Reserves for Casualties, Uncollectible Accounts and Depreciation	7,156,354.84	6,977,808.40	+ 178,546.44
<b>Net Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 5,071,854.97</b>	<b>\$ 5,187,263.59</b>	<b>—\$115,408.62</b>
Non-Operating Revenue (Net)	308,165.48	234,493.89	+ 73,671.59
<b>Total Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 5,380,020.45</b>	<b>\$ 5,421,757.48</b>	<b>—\$ 41,737.03</b>
Bond and Note Interest	2,588,544.07	2,677,660.97	— 89,116.90
Bond Discount and Expense (Apportionment)	115,452.82	105,522.20	+ 9,930.62
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>\$ 2,676,023.56</b>	<b>\$ 2,638,574.31</b>	<b>+\$ 37,449.25</b>
Dividends on Preferred Stock—Accrued for 8 months	918,584.26	728,924.16	+ 189,660.10
<b>Balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,757,439.30</b>	<b>\$ 1,909,650.15</b>	<b>—\$152,210.85</b>

\*Includes \$268,062 gross revenue derived directly from Panama Pacific Expedition.

### TWELVE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31

	1916	1915	
Gross Operating Revenue	\$18,593,438.86	*\$17,989,092.45	+\$604,346.41
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Taxes and Reserves for Casualties, Uncollectible Accounts and Depreciation	10,764,139.05	10,324,559.52	+ 439,579.53
<b>Net Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 7,829,299.81</b>	<b>\$ 7,664,532.93</b>	<b>+\$164,766.88</b>
Non-Operating Revenue (Net)	487,550.46	344,958.95	+ 142,591.51
<b>Total Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 8,316,850.27</b>	<b>\$ 8,009,491.88</b>	<b>+\$307,358.39</b>
Bond and Note Interest	3,898,676.64	4,024,755.69	— 126,079.05
Bond and Note Discount and Expense (Apportionment)	170,341.05	268,004.00	— 97,662.95
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>\$ 4,247,832.58</b>	<b>\$ 3,716,732.19</b>	<b>+\$531,100.39</b>
Dividends on Preferred Stock—Accrued for 12 Months	1,279,221.27	943,907.53	+ 335,313.74
<b>Balance</b>	<b>\$ 2,968,611.31</b>	<b>\$ 2,772,824.66</b>	<b>+\$195,786.65</b>

\*Includes \$277,998 gross revenue derived directly from Panama Pacific Expedition.

+Increase.  
—Decrease.



**PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION**  
SUMMARY OF EARNINGS—MONTH OF AUGUST, 1916

	1916	1915	Inc. or Dec.
Gross .....	\$ 300,873.32	\$ 272,954.13	\$ 27,919.19
Operating Expenses & Taxes.	93,841.07	78,704.69	15,136.38
Balance for Interest.....	\$ 207,032.25	\$ 194,249.44	12,782.81
Bond Interest ....	\$ 90,533.34	\$ 91,863.32	1,329.98
Other Interest ....	9,153.48	15,755.05	6,601.57
Bond Discount ...	5,219.96	5,160.53	59.43
	104,906.78	112,778.90	7,872.12
Net .....	\$ 102,125.47	\$ 81,470.54	\$ 20,654.93
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 31			
Gross .....	\$3,267,914.53	\$2,964,466.46	\$ 303,448.07
Operating Expenses & Taxes.	1,075,081.59	947,051.20	128,030.39
Balance for Interest.....	\$2,192,832.94	\$2,017,415.26	\$ 175,417.68
Bond Interest ....	\$1,090,483.69	\$1,067,401.90	23,081.79
Other Interest ...	163,590.75	229,463.73	65,872.98
Bond Discount ...	62,551.23	59,716.16	2,835.07
	1,316,625.67	1,356,581.79	39,956.12
	\$ 876,207.27	\$ 660,833.47	\$ 215,373.80

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATEMENT**

Southern Pacific reports for August and two months, compared as follows:

August:	1916	1915	1914
Mileage .....	10,956	10,942	10,511
Freight revenue .....	\$10,592,787	\$7,388,823	\$7,347,409
Passenger revenue .....	3,374,571	4,554,270	3,353,038
Total operating revenue .....	15,163,482	13,207,856	11,672,157
Maintenance of way .....	1,506,581	1,492,564	1,425,442
Maintenance of equipment .....	2,129,273	1,844,792	1,788,677
Transportation expenses .....	4,462,359	3,901,341	3,819,398
Total operating expenses .....	8,871,642	8,042,498	7,754,466
Taxes .....	602,094	564,830	560,478
Net after taxes .....	5,680,147	4,596,970	3,354,878
Two months:			
Freight revenue .....	\$20,068,565	\$14,592,339	\$14,582,529
Passenger revenue .....	7,023,251	9,092,170	6,733,311
Total operating revenue .....	\$29,419,270	\$26,171,060	\$23,305,077
Maintenance of way .....	2,953,049	2,898,016	2,852,120
Maintenance of equipment .....	4,193,426	3,544,611	3,548,299
Transportation expenses .....	8,790,105	7,745,817	7,701,797
Total operating expenses .....	\$17,475,469	\$15,842,555	\$15,541,145
Taxes .....	1,202,610	1,133,670	1,121,603
Net after taxes .....	\$10,728,362	\$9,189,506	\$6,636,452

ing at the highest figures in the history of the company, and although dividends were only increased from 4% to 5% last October, an extra dividend of 1/2 of 1% was declared last January, and further disbursements in the form of extra dividends and an increase in the regular rate are looked for on the \$99,786,727 common.

**Mortgage Bankers at Memphis**

October 25, 26, 27 and 28, the forthcoming Memphis convention of the Farm Mortgage Bankers will bring together the largest number of members of the organization ever assembled. The members feel a justifiable pride in the fact that they represent a large volume of the invested capital of America; more than \$600,000,000 having been entrusted to them for investment in farm mortgages.

President Thompson, who has done so much to make the association of farm mortgage bankers a big working success, is applying himself with the aid of Secretary Hanson to the program. The rural credit act, because of its importance to the members, will be one of the most important subjects for discussion and it is expected that Senator Hollis, who is credited with being the

father of this legislation, will speak on the subject. L. W. Clapp of Kansas will also talk upon the new law from the viewpoint of the banker, and E. R. Gurney of Nebraska will speak on "The Other End of a Farm Loan."

**Cyrus Peirce & Co.**

Cyrus Peirce, for twelve years president and manager of N. W. Halsey & Co., has opened an investment house under the name of Cyrus Peirce & Co. Associated with Peirce are several local capitalists of prominence.

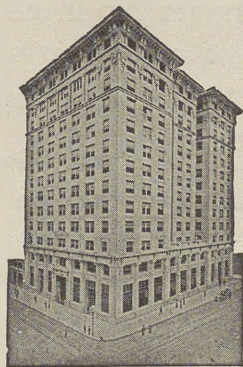
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LOS ANGELES INVESTMENT CO.

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**A Victory For Economy**

In amount of interest paid depositors The Hibernian Savings Bank is now fourth among the Savings Banks of Southern California.

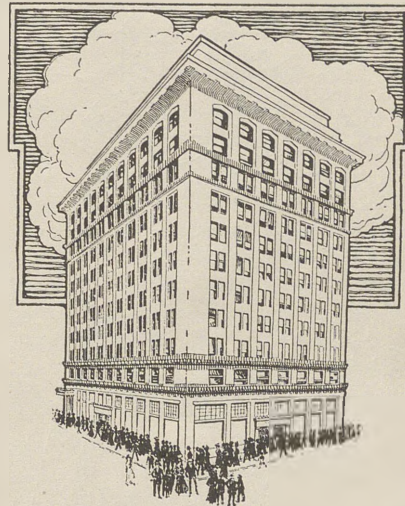
From fifty-fourth to fourth place in five years!

This stupendous growth is a victory for economical banking methods.

**HIBERNIAN Savings Bank**

Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg.  
FOURTH AT SPRING

**ESTABLISHED IN  
1890**



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& Savings Bank**

**Seventh  
and  
Spring.**

**Savings + Commercial + Trust**

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Exempt from State, County, City and Income Taxes. In buying from us you buy direct from the owner of the bonds.

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NAME

OFFICERS

**MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK**  
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.  
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,000,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.

**CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK**  
N. W. Cor. Fifth and Spring.

A. J. WATERS, President.  
E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus \$500,000;  
Undivided Profits, \$235,441.61.

**HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK**  
Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg.  
Spring and Fourth.

GEORGE CHAFFEY, President.  
GEORGE A. J. HOWARD, Cashier.  
Capital, \$325,000.00.  
Surplus and Profits, \$35,250.00.

**NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA**  
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHBURN, President.  
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.  
Capital, \$500,000.00; Surplus and  
Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

**COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK**  
401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth.

W. A. BONYNGE, President.  
MALCOLME CROWE, Cashier.  
Capital, \$300,000; Surplus and  
Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

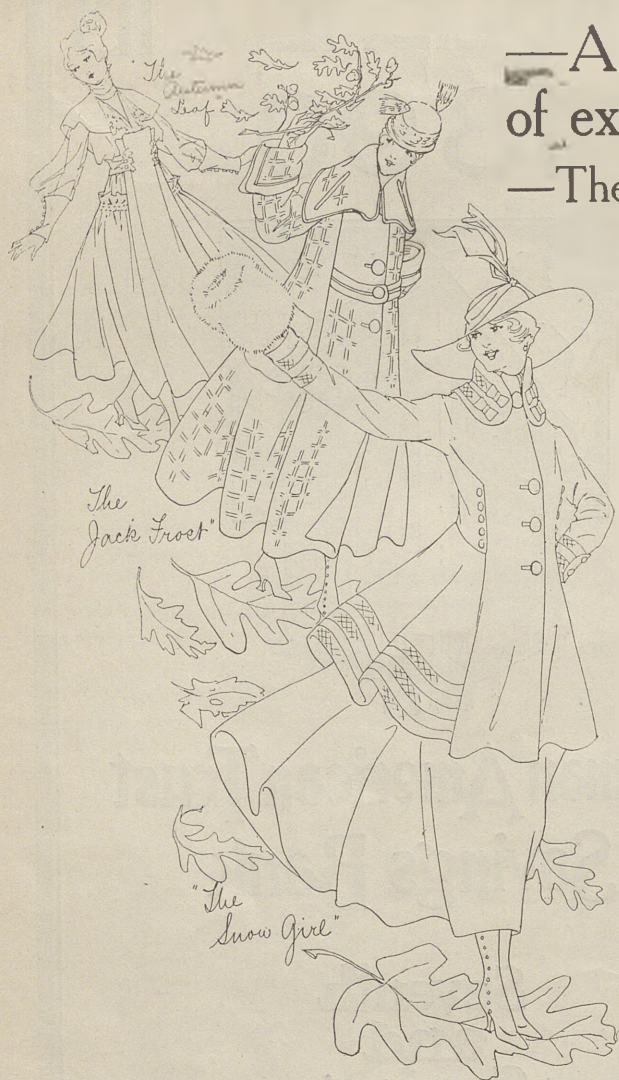
STODDARD JESS, President.  
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and  
Profits, \$2,537,953; Deposits,  
\$25,270,000.

**FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK**  
Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.  
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.



# FROCKS, COATS, SUITS \$39.50



—A price that, at Bullock's, insures a remarkable degree of exclusiveness.

—The garments show originality and daring on the part of the designers  
—they possess points of distinction in fabrics and trimming as well as in cut  
—there is something about each one which lifts it so far above the commonplace that its wearer will have that comforting feeling of being conspicuously well dressed.

## The \$39.50 Frocks

Youthful in cut and colorings—alluringly youthful.

—Surprise models that give semi-fitted lines; low waisted frocks that button down the back; bouffant effects, some slightly hooped; quaint basque ideas—dozens of unmistakably new styles in rich charmeuse, crepe de chine, with Georgette, serge with silk, silver cloth with tulle, taffeta with net, silver brocaded taffetas, charmeuse silks—many of the dancing frocks with exquisitely rich trimmings. Indescribably beautiful. \$39.50.

## The \$39.50 Coats

One stunning model in mustard colored wool velour hangs in graceful ripples from the shoulders.

Another, of handsome plaid mixture, has belt holding in fullness—designed for motoring.

A dressy coat of velour de Leine has full rippled back, belted front, circular cape collar, lined throughout with figured silk crepe. Many other styles, each style in several colors—and nearly all full lined with rich silk or satin.

Salt's Furtex coats, too, in many models. \$39.50.

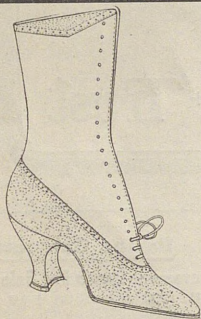
## The \$39.50 Suits

Smart models of velour checks, of choice serges and broadcloths. Many have inlaid velvet collars and cuffs—some with fur trimmed collars and cuffs. Wide range of shades in each fabric—and such a variety of styles! \$39.50.

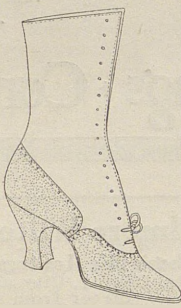
## The Sunburst Skirt in Two Styles at \$10

—Made of novelty serge. One style has deep yoke with vest effect, is full flared and pocketed. The other is a graduated box plait effect with yoke. Pearl gray, orange, olive green, Copenhagen, blue and black. \$10. Other skirt models in serges, poplins and gabardines. \$10.

3rd Floor.



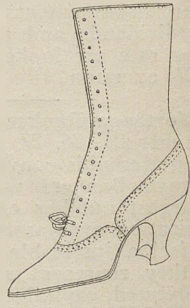
—At left, 9-in. boot of brown kid with top of fine white kid—a masterpiece of the shoemakers' craft—\$12.



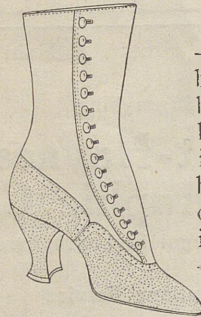
—At left—an attractive combination of gray kid with white kid top, \$7 a pair.



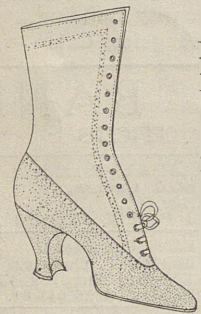
—At right—two-tone boot with patent colt vamp and 8-inch top of ivory or gray kid. \$8.



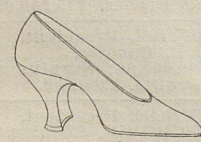
—At right—laced or buttoned boot of fine black kid, lightly stitched with white—8½ inches high—\$6.



—At left, buttoned boot of brown and ivory in combination—or of gray kid in two tones—\$6.50.



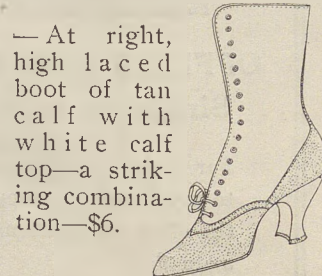
—At left, laced boot with black vamp, with gray or ivory top, Spanish heels of leather, \$6.50 a pair.



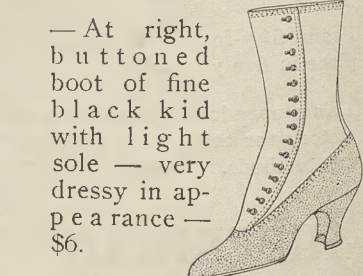
—At left—opera pump of patent colt or dull kid \$5; of white calf or bronze kid \$6; of silver or gold cloth \$7; of black or white satin \$4.



—At left—open vamp slipper of black kid, steel beaded, \$5.



—At right, high laced boot of tan calf with white calf top—a striking combination—\$6.



—At right, buttoned boot of fine black kid with light sole—very dressy in appearance—\$6.

## Showing Fashion's Newest Footwear

—The practical styles for comfortable walking as well as the "ultra" styles for dress occasions—

—Strictly high grade leathers and workmanship in each instance, for Bullock's Shoe Section is run on a quality standard. First Floor.

—The Children's Shoe Section, on the Fourth Floor, features the nationally famous Educator Shoes (buyable in no other Los Angeles store), as well as the Acrobat and other high class footwear for the little folk.

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